The New-York Times.

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WALL STREET TOPICS.

STOCKWELL'S PACIFIC MAIL OPERATIONS.

DAMAGING CHARGES BY THE DIRECTORS—THE CASE IN COURT.

There was an average business at the Stock Exchange yesterday, with prices advancing slightly. Dealings were mostly in sympathy with news from the London market, which was for the greater part of the day of an encouraging nature. The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained at nine per cent., while it was thought on Friday that it would be again advanced on the following day. It was cabled over in the afternoon that the withdrawal of gold on balance from the Bank of England during the day aggregated £106,000, which gave rise to new apprehensions. Gold closed at 107½, the highest price of the day being 107⅜, and the lowest 107. Erie was rushed up to 40¼, and the borrowing rate at one time was ⅛ and ¼ per cent. Money closed at five per cent.

The following resolutions were read at the first session of the New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday morning:

Whereas, On Saturday, the 20th of September, Messrs. A. D. Williams & Co., members of this Exchange, overdrew their account in the Bank of North America to the extent of $400,000, and failed to make good the same on the day of the overdraft, and under the apprehension that the bank was insolvent, retained in their own possession the securities obtained by the certified checks constituting said overdraft, and took no steps to secure the bank—conduct on the part of Williams & Co. toward such bank wholly unjustifiable, destructive to their own credit, and shocking to that confidence which must exist between institutions and business men, in order to conduct the business transacted at the Stock Exchange; and

Whereas, The evidence taken by the special committee appointed to investigate the case, shows that on the Monday and Tuesday following this transaction Williams & Co. settled with the bank to the satisfaction of its officers,

Resolved, That while this committee acquits Williams & Co. of any intention to defraud, it hereby expresses its unqualified condemnation of their conduct.

A. D. Williams & Co., it is proper to say in this connection, have been suspended for several days, by resolution of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, and are not yet restored to the rights of membership.

It has been a matter of common gossip in Wall street, ever since the failure of A. B. Stockwell to meet his obligations, that his connection with Pacific Mail matters while President of the company was anything but reputable. There was a vast amount of money and stocks which disappeared from the treasury of the corporation in a most unaccountable manner, and all inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the funds were speedily quashed by the reticence of the parties who were best able to give information. On account of the damaging rumors which found currency under this condition of affairs, the price of the stock steadily declined, and from being quoted at par, to which point it was forced by speculation, a decline followed by which it reached 25. Mr. Stockwell's name has been intimately associated with the transactions, which, according to all showing, were of a fraudulent nature, and settlements of various kinds have been made by which he agreed to refund a portion of the money. To this end he gave a mortgage upon the Bridgeport Sewing-machine property for $1,140,000, which was to have been held as collateral for payment of his notes, aggregating that sum. Mr. Stockwell only paid $180,000 of the $1,140,000, and let the other notes go by without payment. The time of the election for officers of the company came about, and Mr. Stockwell and most of his old board were dethroned. The newly-elected directors, of course, set about to make Mr. Stockwell pay up, but upon a suit being instituted against him, he brought one against the concern by way of an offset. It was finally compromised by a recent agreement on the part of Mr. Stockwell and the Directors, which let off the Ex-President from all liabilities upon the transfer of 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail to the company. Certain stockholders, as was stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, are altogether dissatisfied with this arrangement, and propose to make the Directors break up the agreement, or hold them personally liable for the loss sustained by the company.

Beside this, it is stated that certain of the Directors were put into their positions on agreeing to execute this release to Mr. Stockwell on condition that he would turn over a much less sum of money to the company than the amount of his debt. In this way they have certainly made themselves liable to any stockholder who cares to claim his rights in the courts.

Aaron Freeman, a stockholder in Schenectady County, dissatisfied with the course of the previous board, brought an action recently against the Directors to hold them liable personally for Stockwell's misappropriation of funds. Their answer is now at hand, and in it, as will be seen upon perusal, the history of the misappropriation of the property of the company is fully given. The defendants say that Mr. Stockwell took away the property of the company without their knowledge; that he lent large amounts of the money of the company to Frank C. Markham, without their knowledge, upon inadequate security; that he officially announced the sale of 27,149 shares of the stock of the company at par, and then, after a time, denied that he had disposed of it. This answer to the complaint is replete with information as to the corrupt management of the company by Mr. Stockwell, and there is a strong probability that the recent agreement, by which he receives a release from all liability by giving the company 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock, will be broken up. It is also considered certain that he will not be retained in the Presidency of the Panama Railroad. The following is the answer to Aaron Freeman's complaint:

SUPREME COURT—Schenectady County.—Aaron Freeman against Alden B. Stockwell, Frank C. Markham, F. W. G. Bellows, Henry H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Henry Clews, George L. Kingsland, Alexander Masterton, James D. Smith, and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.—Henry Clews, George L. Kingsland, Alexander Masterton, and H. H. Baxter, defendants in the above entitled action, jointly and severally answering the complaint therein by Morris and Billings, their attorneys, respectfully show unto the court as follows:

First—The said defendants admit that they were severally directors of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at the times mentioned in the said complaint, and that the said Alden B. Stockwell and F. W. G. Bellows were, at the same times, respectively the President and Vice President of said company.

Second—The said defendants also admit that during the months of January and February, 1873, and for some time previous thereto, the said company was the owner of a large amount of money, and of at least 9,500 shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, which shares were of great value in the market, and of especial value to the said company for the reasons stated in the said complaint.

Third—The said defendants also admit that some time in the months of January or February, 1873, or about that time, the said Alden B. Stockwell, then being President and a director of said company, took and carried away from the office of said company the said 9,500 shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company. But the said defendants, Clews, Kingsland, and Masterton, deny that they had officially as directors, or in any other way, any notice or knowledge of such act on the part of the said Stockwell until about the 1st day of March, 1873, when they were officially informed of the same by the said Stockwell himself, who claimed that he had appropriated the said shares of stock to the use of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in the manner hereinafter stated.

Fourth—The said defendants also admit that the said Alden B. Stockwell, then being the President and a director of said company, lent to the said Frank C. Markham, some time in the month of February, 1873, the sum of $560,000, or thereabouts, of the money of said company upon inadequate security, but they deny that they had officially as Directors, or in any other way, any notice or knowledge of such loan, until the said 1st day of March, 1873, and the said defendants aver that they have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to what understanding or agreement existed or was made between the said Stockwell and the said Markham as to the use to be made by them, or either of them, of the said money.

Fifth—The said defendant, H. H. Baxter, avers that between about the 1st day of February, 1873, and the 1st day of April, 1873, he was unavoidably and continuously absent from the State of New-York, and that he had no notice or knowledge officially as a Director or in any other way, of either of the said acts which in said complaint are charged against the said Stockwell, or of any or either of the matters or proceedings mentioned in the said complaint, or of either of the matters or proceedings hereinafter mentioned, until after his return to the City of New-York, on or about the said 1st day of April, 1873, and that all his averments and admissions in this answer contained, in relation to either of said matters or proceedings, are made solely upon his information and belief.

Sixth—The said defendants aver that prior to the times referred to in the said complaint the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was the owner of 27,149 shares of its own capital stock, which, by a resolution of its Board of Directors, the said Stockwell, as its President, was authorized to sell for the benefit of said company at not less than their par value of $100 a share. That afterward the said Stockwell officially informed the Directors of said company that he had sold at different times the whole of said stock in pursuance of said resolution and paid or caused to be paid into the treasury of said company the sum of $2,714,900 as the proceeds of such alleged sales. That on the 1st day of March, 1873, or thereabout, the Directors of said company were officially informed by the said Stockwell, as its President, that he had not as previously stated by him sold the whole of the above-mentioned shares of the stock of said company; that he had sold only 15,149 shares of said stock, and that the balance thereof, amounting to 12,000 shares, still remained unsold; that the money which had been paid to said company as the proceeds of the sale of said 12,000 shares had been borrowed by said Stockwell for the account of said company, and that the said 9,500 shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company had been pledged by him as a margin for such loan.

Seventh—The said defendants further aver that it was thereupon resolved by the Board of Directors of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to hold the said Stockwell individually responsible for the truth of the statement made by him, that he had sold the whole of the stock of said company, and to compel him to redeem from pledge the said stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and restore the same to the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, but that in the course of the investigation which thereupon ensued of the pecuniary affairs of the said Stockwell, it was discovered not only that he was utterly unable to command or procure the necessary funds to redeem the said stock from pledge, but that he was laboring under financial embarrassments of so serious a nature as to make it the imperative duty of said Board of Directors to accept from him without delay the best security he was able to offer, to indemnify said company as well against the threatened loss of the said stock of the Panama Railroad Company as of the moneys which had been loaned by said Stockwell to the said Markham upon inadequate security, as aforesaid, and that under the pressure of such necessity, and not otherwise, the agreements referred to in the said complaint were made with said Stockwell, and the said mortgage of the Howe Machine Company was accepted by the said Board of Directors, substantially as stated in said complaint. But the said defendants deny that the price agreed upon between the said Board of Directors and the said Stockwell for the said stock of the Panama Railroad Company was below the market value thereof at that time, or that said mortgage is of doubtful validity or of questionable value; and they aver that said mortgage was accepted by said Board of Directors upon the written report of the standing legal counsel of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, both as to its adequacy and as to its validity as a security for the payment of the said sum of $1,140,000, the aggregate price which the said Stockwell agreed to pay for the said 9,500 shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and the said defendants further deny that they knew at the time the said Board of Directors agreed to purchase from the said Stockwell the said steamers Nevada, Nebraska, Dakota, and Moses Taylor, that they were unsuited to the business of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or that their aggregate value would not exceed the sum of $350,000. On the contrary, the said defendants aver that they were then informed by the officers of the said company that the said steamers were not only suited for the business of said company, but that they were urgently required therefor, and that the price which the said Board of Directors agreed to pay for said steamers had been previously ascertained and fixed by two experts, one of whom was chosen by the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the other by the said Stockwell, and that such price was so fixed upon the assumption that the said steamers were in a merchantable and seaworthy condition, three of them being at the time at sea, and the remaining one being at San Francisco, in the State of California.

Eighth—The said defendants further aver that the sum of $100,000 was paid by the said Stockwell, in cash, to the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on account of the principal secured by said mortgage shortly after its acceptance by the said Board of Directors, and that no effort was spared by the said board during the remainder of the term of office of the members thereof to procure additional security from the said Stockwell for the performance of his said agreements and to hold him to the due performance thereof, and that it was not possible under the circumstances to do anything more than was done by the said Board of Directors to save the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company from loss, and the said defendants deny that they wrongfully concealed the alleged misappropriation of said moneys and of said stock of the Panama Railroad Company by the said Stockwell, or that they negligently committed to said Stockwell the exclusive control of the money or property of the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or that they willfully omitted to take measures to recover the said money and property which the said Stockwell had misapplied, or that in making the said agreements with the said Stockwell they were influenced in any way by their own interests, or by their individual speculations, as is alleged in the said complaint, and they aver that if any publicity had been given to the matters in question before the final consummation of the said agreements, it would in their judgment have been detrimental to the interests of said company.

Ninth—The said defendants aver that they have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff in this action, at the time of the commencement thereof, was a stockholder of said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; and the said defendants deny that the said mortgage of the Howe Machine Company was accepted in payment of the price which the said Stockwell agreed to pay for the said Panama Railroad Company's stock, and they aver that said mortgage was accepted as collateral security for the payment of the individual bond of the said Stockwell, which he executed and delivered to the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and which was conditioned for the payment of the price of said stock within one year from its date.

MORRIS & BILLINGS,
Attorneys for said defendants,
No. 15 Nassau street, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Henry Clews, George L. Kingsland, Alexander Masterton, and H. H. Baxter, defendants in the within entitled action, being severally sworn, each for himself says that he has heard read the aforegoing answer and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on his information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

HENRY CLEWS, A. MASTERTON,
H. H. BAXTER, GEO. L. KINGSLAND.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1873.

M. JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

KENYON, COX AND CO.—MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, when the case of E. L. Scott against Kenyon, Cox & Co., of which firm Daniel Drew is a member, was called, it was announced by counsel that the matter had been settled. It will be remembered that this was a petition by Mr. Scott to throw the defendants into involuntary bankruptcy.

In the case of the Market Savings Bank, counsel on behalf of a creditor applied to have all the claims against the estate antecedent to the adjudication in bankruptcy stricken out from consideration under the order of reference to the Register. The Judge said that when the Register's report was presented he would decide upon the legality of any question that might arise with respect to any of the claims. It was understood that the object of the application was to throw out the claims of the late Mr. F. W. Worth, who was appointed Receiver.

BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Four men were arrested this afternoon charged with attempting to rob the National Bank of Delaware last night. They give their names, which are doubtless fictitious, as E. H. Elbert, of New-Orleans; J. Lawler, of Springfield, Mass.; Francis H. Carter, and Jas. Thomas, of Philadelphia. They have been recognized as men occupying a house in the suburbs of the city, in which a full set of fine burglars' tools was found this morning; and from other evidence there is no doubt that they are the guilty parties. One of them has been recognized by Policeman Carberry as the person who assaulted him.

THE VOTE IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The official vote of this city is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	6,258	8,380
Controller	6,425	8,381
Treasurer	6,599	8,222
Attorney General	6,576	8,327
Engineer and Surveyor	6,425	8,450
Canal Commissioner	6,569	8,331
Inspector of State Prisons	6,564	8,314
Senator	6,706	8,086

THE UDDERZOOK CASE.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 8.—The jury in the Udderzook case have not yet returned a verdict. Report says they are divided in opinion between bringing in a verdict of murder in the first or in the second degree.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

GENERAL DULLNESS OF TRADE IN HARRISBURG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

Immediately on entering this city it at once becomes apparent that the large and numerous iron works and other industries have been considerably affected by the present financial troubles, and utter stagnation of anything like business enterprise. Along the principal thoroughfares and at the street corners are gathered knots of men, whose appearance plainly indicates that they are of the class who have hitherto been accustomed to find occupation in the mills and foundries with which this city abounds. But owing to the existing condition of business their occupation is gone, and in place of passing their time in the busy activity of daily toil they are now compelled to live a life of enforced idleness. They attach no blame to their employers for the course they have adopted, but readily perceive the impossibility of carrying on extensive establishments now that neither money nor orders are coming in, and when credit is almost paralyzed. But they anxiously discuss the situation, and universally hope, as is natural, that the condition of affairs will shortly assume a different aspect. That there will be here, as in the other cities and towns throughout this State, a great deal of destitution and suffering among the working population, the indications even now are plainly visible. The numbers already out of employ are likely, nay, certain to be largely increased in the course of the next few weeks, as the foundries and other works that are still working, are fast completing their contracts, and almost weekly decreasing their force as each successive piece of work is completed. When they have no more orders on hand a total suspension will take place, and silence will follow the busy whirr of machinery and the clangor of the anvils. The large employers of labor in this locality appear to take a hopeful view of the situation, and seem inclined to the opinion that it will not be long before a reaction must set in, and business once more assume its ordinary proportions and move in the usual grooves and channels. They reason that as production has been gradually diminished, and in many instances suddenly cut off, the supplies on hand of all manufactured articles must surely be diminished and used up from ordinary waste and consumption, and when such stocks have declined in quantity below a certain minimum, orders must necessarily follow, though perhaps slowly, to the producers. Such a state of things, however, is not looked for before the turn of the year or the opening of Spring. It is argued by some that the country needed just such a knock back as it has now received, for the reason that all business operations have been carried out on too large a scale; and that, as a consequence, there has been over production of certain commodities, which the present stoppage will allow to be reduced. These people are also of opinion that after the present crisis is past business in every branch and through all its ramifications will be conducted in a more thorough and legitimate manner, while at the same time it will assume a more healthy tone. One large iron master, in conversation yesterday, said that he thought the present condition of things in the iron trade would be of permanent benefit to the country, inasmuch as the low price now ruling would have the effect of drawing the attention of foreign purchasers to this market; as for instance, with South America, the West Indies, and many of the English colonies, when they found that manufactured iron could be bought here as cheap and of as good, or even of better, quality than in England, a new field would be opened up for the disposal of this product of American industry. He also thought that the tendency of the prices paid for labor would for some time be downward, thus decreasing the cost of manufactured iron in all its forms. This would have the effect of inducing a large increase in iron ship-building in this country, for which there were in certain channels a growing disposition manifested.

That there are a large number of men already out of employ, will readily be seen from the following. The Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company is the largest concern here, and, in their car shops and planing mills, usually employ 800 men. At the present time they have only 350 at work, and it is more than likely that in the course of the next few weeks they will also be diminished. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining money, the company have been unable to pay their hands in these shops, and last month only paid each man $5 per week, with the promise to settle with them at the end of this month. In their foundry and machine shops the usual number of hands (300) are still at work, with a reduction to nine hours a day and ten per cent. in wages. These men are paid partly in cash, and the balance of their account with the company's bill at four months, bearing interest at six per cent.

The Lochiel Iron Works are working full time on contracts made before the panic set in. They will close up as soon as these are completed unless new orders should come to hand. The men have accepted a reduction in wages of ten per cent. The system of payment adopted by this company is that the men can have whatever they want from the store kept by the company, and a small sum of money per week with the balance due them paid up at the end of the month. Collections are with this corporation, as with others, very bad: and it is only the customers with whom they do the least that pay their indebtedness. The Paxton Rolling Mills, nail factory and furnaces of McCormick & Co. are still working on orders. The former will be closed as soon as they are worked up, but the latter will be kept in blast working up the stock of ore into pigs. About 500 men will be thrown out of work if these mills stop. The same complaint as to the difficulty of making collections is felt with this firm as with everyone, and in fact the same thing applies to all. The men at these works are being paid regularly, but with a reduction of ten per cent. in prices. The Chesapeake Nail Factory is working as usual, as also the Harrisburg Boiler Works. It is, however, thought likely that both these will stop very shortly unless new contracts can be made. Wages have been reduced in these establishments ten per cent., and the boiler works have discharged over forty men, and the men remaining work nine hours daily instead of ten.

The Central Iron Works, quite an extensive establishment, are running full time as usual, but are expected to reduce their staff next week. Wages here have also been put down. The other iron works in and around the town, of which there are some fifteen or sixteen, have either reduced their force or are about doing so, and one and all complain that they are doing no business, and what is worse, cannot get in their money. The works of J. & J. Winter have closed entirely, and between 300 and 400 men are thrown out. The Harrisburg Cotton Mills are working at reduced wages and one hour less time in making up stock, and will continue to do so until the raw material on hand is all used up.

The planing mills and saw mills here are all working, but some of them have reduced their staff and the hours, while all have reduced their tariff. Many of them, too, are expecting to be compelled to close entirely within a few weeks. In the Marietta and Columbia districts, in Lancaster County, one-half of the twelve furnaces are out of blast, while others are cleaning up preparatory to blowing out. At the Duncannon Iron Works 400 men are employed, but at present work is only carried on every other week, which is equivalent to half time. The wages, too, have been reduced from ten to fifteen per cent. The men are paid their wages regularly.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

To-day I called upon Gov. Hartranft in order to ascertain if the Executive proposed to take any action looking toward the relief of the general dullness likely to prevail throughout the State. The Governor stated that he did not see what he could do under the circumstances, as beyond what he could give as a private citizen he had no control of any funds whatever, and the Treasury had no money which could be appropriated to such a purpose. He thought, however, that some action in the matter would be taken by both legislative bodies when they met, if it were found that business had not revived and distress prevailed to any great extent. He thought that with the aid of what they had saved, and by the assistance of the societies formed in every district by the citizens for tendering relief, that the work people would be enabled to tide over until then. He said in conclusion that, although he would gladly do all in his power to alleviate the distress likely to prevail, yet he had no powers in his official capacity to do anything that would be of service.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

I also called on the Mayor, and he told me that at present no action had been taken by the City Council toward providing for the wants of distressed workmen, but should the need grow pressing, he thought that something would be done. In the meantime, many relief and benevolent societies had been formed, and were forming, and now were busily occupied in paying visits from house to house to find out any cases that needed assistance. He had, he said, been requested to notify these societies of any cases that came to his notice, so that they might be attended to. The greatest trouble at present, said his Honor, is the great number of tramps and people who, being thrown out of work in other cities, are flocking here, and who give us a great deal of trouble and difficulty to provide for them.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF WM. M. LLOYD & CO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 8.—At a meeting of the creditors of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., bankers, held here to-day, the statement submitted showed the liabilities to be $602,449, of which $575,184 is due depositors, and $27,264 to banks and bankers. The assets, consisting of bills discounted, bonds and stocks, banking-house and lot, due from banks, life insurance, &c., were set down at $600,802, showing a deficiency of $1,647. The real estate held by Mr. Wm. Lloyd was valued at $605,960, which, it was submitted, was a guarantee that no loss would accrue to any of the creditors. It was also stated that all the other banking-houses, including that of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New-York, had been found to be in a position to take care of themselves, and showed a surplus over their liabilities. A letter from Mr. Lloyd was read, containing a proposition, which was subsequently accepted by nearly all present, to pay the creditors in full, with interest, in four installments as follows: Twenty-five per cent. in one year, thirty per cent. in two years, twenty-five per cent. in three years, and twenty-five per cent. in four years. It was then announced that several gentlemen had consented, if this proposition was accepted, to guarantee the payments to the creditors to the extent of the amounts for which they would sign. This was followed by a long list of names being read, showing that nearly $420,000 had already been guaranteed. After a few explanations from Mr. Blair, counsel for Mr. Lloyd, the creditors stepped up to the table and signed their names to a paper setting forth their acceptance of the terms proposed.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF WAGES IN NEW-ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—In consequence of the prevailing dullness and low prices current in the iron trade, many New-England firms and companies are reducing their scale of wages. This is the case with the Weymouth Iron Company, of Weymouth; the Providence Iron Company, of Providence; the Taunton, the Wareham Nail Company, of Wareham; the Parker Mills, of Wareham; the East Bridgewater Iron Company, the Somerset Iron Company, of Somerset, and Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater. These companies in the aggregate do a business of $6,000,000 a year. The reduction will amount to ten per cent., but will not apply to the poorer class of laborers. How long this arrangement will last it is impossible to say. In the case of the nail factories, the iron-masters have but a small stock of nails on hand. The reduction is merely a protection against working at a loss, which some of the companies are now doing. The Fall River Iron Works have not, as yet, made any reduction. The Bay State Iron Company, of South Boston, too, have not yet made any reduction in wages or in their hours of labor. They are, however, considering the desirability of reducing wages. Their railroad-iron rolling-mill is standing idle, in the total absence of a demand for rails, but their sheet-iron and steel-plate mills are running full time and with fair orders. Some of the great locomotive builders, the Baldwin Works, of Philadelphia, and others, have countermanded orders for locomotive sheet-iron, but orders from other sources have come in, and the mills are kept tolerably busy. According to the present outlook the company will keep their sheet and plate mills running through the Winter, but they do not anticipate making any railroad iron for some time to come. Their large blast-furnaces, at Port Henry, on Lake Champlain, are and will be kept in full blast. The Pembroke Iron Company, of Wareham, Buzzards' Bay, will shut down their bar-iron mills to-night, throwing about 150 men out of employment. The operatives, however, have voluntarily proposed to accept a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. On inquiry of Mr. Coffin, Jr., of the firm of W. E. Coffin & Co., the proprietors of the works, as to the probability of this offer being accepted by the firm, he replied that he thought it would be, and that the works would start up again in a week or ten days. Some of the better class of labor in iron-works is paid as high as $4 a day. It is on this class that the reduction of wages will principally fall, and they can well afford to stand it. They will still receive $21 60 a week.

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—At a consultation of railroad managers of roads terminating in Boston, recently held, a reduction of operative expenses was considered necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. It is understood that the roads which have not already done so will reduce the working hours at their shops, the number of trains where practicable, and an early reduction of wages is probable. A general feeling was expressed in favor of so arranging reductions as to throw the least possible number of men out of employment.

THREE-QUARTER TIME AT THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—All the men at the West Point foundry will be put on three-quarter time on Monday.

THE SPRAGUES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The following notice is issued this afternoon:

The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company.—The committee appointed at the meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation are gratified to be able to announce that all of the gentlemen so unanimously designated by the said meeting as the Board of Trustees have consented to serve. It is particularly requested that every one holding the obligations of said corporation of A. & W. Sprague, of whatever name or nature, will forward at once his address to Rufus Waterman, Esq., of Providence, Chairman of the said board.

(Signed,)
W. J. KING, HENRY HOWARD,
JOHN L. RIKER, WM. H. HOPKINS,
DANIEL REMINGTON.

THE CONDITION OF THE CINCINNATI BANKS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Clearing-house Committee of the banks of this city, to whom was intrusted the issuing of Clearing-house certificates, have asked to be discharged, as the certificates have all been returned and by the committee canceled and destroyed, and the securities received have been returned to the parties depositing them. This closes up the arrangement by which the banks have made common cause to check the panic. In every way, the management of the affair has been a success, not a bank here having failed, and only the sum of $450,000 of Clearing-house certificates having been necessary to tide over the period of the panic.

WASHINGTON.

THE CODIFICATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Civil Service Commission have decided to postpone the codification of the Civil Service rules until January next. This is done that the results of the examinations in the central and western divisions may before the Commissioners prior to the final codification. The examinations will be held at Cincinnati, Dec. 4; at St. Louis, Dec. 12, and at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16. The commission will make a special report to the President before the assembling of Congress.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Col. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has recently received letters from the Southern and Western members which make him quite confident of re-election without any serious opposition. Mr. Ordway will return from New-Hampshire to begin his contest about Nov. 15.

CHANGE IN MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Gen. Ord has recommended a change in the method of army discipline. In case of the trial of a private he would have two of the same grade at the court, and not have different methods of justice for commissioned officers and enlisted men. It is claimed for this innovation that it would tend to elevate the condition of enlisted men, and would result in securing a superior material for the ranks of the army, at the deterioration of which army officers now so much complain. It is maintained that this change in the military law would remove one cause of jealousy and desertion, which has now become so general in the military service. This principle has long been adopted in the German Army, where it is said to have been accompanied by good results.

MILITARY PROTECTION DESIRED IN NEBRASKA.

It is understood that Gen. Ord, in command of the Department of the Platte, will recommend that one or more military posts be established for the protection of the northern portion of the State of Nebraska, embracing all the country between the Union Pacific Railroad and the northern boundary of that State. Although there are numerous large settlements in the valleys of the Elkhorn and along portions of the Loup and Niobrara Rivers, it is claimed that the settlement is retarded from inadequate protection. The northern boundary of Nebraska is also the northern boundary of a considerable number of Indian tribes, and the fear of raids from those tribes has greatly intimidated emigrants. The inhabitants much desire that military posts be established on the Loup, Elkhorn, and the Running Water, and maintain that the increase in herds in that locality would in one year compensate the General Government for all outlay.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Commission held a brief session yesterday. In view of the shortness of the notice given of the district civil service examinations to be held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, it was determined to postpone the Cincinnati examination to Dec. 4, and the St. Louis examination to Dec. 9. The 17th of December was the time fixed for holding the examination in Savannah for the Southern District. Applications will be received at the proper departments from those wishing to compete in the Cincinnati examination, to the 22d of November, and for the Savannah examination to the 5th of December. These examinations are to fill $1,200 clerkships in the departments at Washingtan. The places at which the examinations will be held will be specified in the notices sent to candidates by the Chief Examiner. Instructions as to the form of making application may be obtained by addressing Mr. E. C. Groves, Chief Examiner, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, was $845,600; shipments, $477,600; shipments of notes, $1,743,000; amount held by the Treasurer as security for bank circulation, $392,910,100; and for deposits of public money, $15,884,000.

National bank circulation outstanding, $348,420,225.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $457,233; for the month, $2,065,215; and for the fiscal year, $35,144,654.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:

Currency	$3,548,514
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	10,040,000
Coin	79,081,477
Including coin certificates	28,558,680
Outstanding legal tenders	361,837,271

THE EFFECT OF A BANKRUPTCY.

The First Controller has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York that the bankruptcy of an agent is a revocation of the agency; but where, subsequently to the bankruptcy, a principal, with knowledge of the fact, appoint the bankrupt his agent, the latter may lawfully transact any business intrusted to him.

NAVAL ORDERS.

First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. MacCarty has been ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn.; Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst has been ordered to duty at the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Second Assistant Engineer John J. Ryan, detached and ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

A letter was received by the President this morning, from Providence, R. I., containing $20, which the writer says is due for revenue taxes. The money was forwarded to the Treasury.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

An extension of the postal service was ordered today, on the Peninsula Railroad, from South Bend to Fort Wayne Junction, Ind., forty-six miles, commencing on the 16th of November.

THE STATUE TO THE LATE SECRETARY RAWLINS.

The statue to the late Secretary Rawlins, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, and the construction of which was placed in charge of a committee consisting of Gen. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds; Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, and Librarian Spofford, has been designed and modeled by the artist, Mr. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and has lately been examined and approved by the committee. The statue will soon be cast in bronze.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, left for San Francisco to-day, on business connected with the fitting up of the new mint in that city.

RAIN AND SNOW STORMS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—A cold north-east rain-storm set in here last night about midnight which continued until this afternoon. Three inches of snow is reported to have fallen in Plymouth during the night.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 8.—In the centre and northern parts of this State snow was falling fast this morning. In this city the storm is a cold north-easterly rain.

COST OF BOSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—According to the estimate of the Street Commissioner, the cost to Boston of widening and improving streets in the district swept by the great fire is $5,070,000.

A TRIPLE INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Grand Jury have found an indictment against John B. McCoole, of Chelsea; John W. Hodner and George H. Nobles, of Woburn, charging them with the murder of Eunice McCool, on the 21st of October ult., at Chelsea.

ALLEGED INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 8.—Capt. J. Elgin, who has just returned from an extensive trip on the frontier, reports that the Indians are as bad as they have been since the war, if not worse. All the Indians are off from their reservations excepting Satanta. They are headed by Big Tree, and have stolen nearly all the horses on the Little Wichita River and the West Fork. Seventy-five or 100 Indians crossed the Little Wichita last week. A party of thirteen stole two horses in Jacksboro on Sunday night. It is reported that a surveying party, camped outside of Jacksboro, were fired upon by Indians.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

ARREST OF FOUR SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS AT WILMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—It was discovered by the Police to-day that a party of suspicious characters, corresponding in appearance to the burglars who attempted to rob the Delaware Bank last evening, had been occupying a house on Ninth street, in a sparsely populated section of the city. A descent was, therefore, made upon it, and four men were captured, who are presumed to be the men sought for. They gave their names as G. H. Hurlburt, of New-Orleans; F. H. Carter, Philadelphia; James Thomas, Philadelphia, and J. Lawlor, Springfield, Mass., though these are, no doubt, fictitious. They were lodged in the City Hall, amid intense excitement, to await a hearing. The hearing took place before Mayor Simms this evening, and all four were held in $3,000 each to answer to the charge of attempted burglary. One of them (Carter) was recognized by Officer Carberry as the man who assaulted him last night, and he was put under $1,000 additional bail for that offense; but the bank Cashier, Mr. Floyd, was not at all positive in his recognition of any of the party, as all were masked when they attacked him. A detective officer from Philadelphia testified that the one giving his name as Thomas was known by the alias of James Hope, and was an escaped convict from Sing Sing, and had forfeited his bail on a charge of breaking into a safe in the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia.

THE DEATH OF GEN. DELAFIELD.

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Secretary of War to-day issued the following order announcing the death of Gen. Delafield:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 107.—The Secretary of War is pained to announce to the army the death of Brig.-Gen. Richard Delafield, Retired Brevet Major General of the United States Army, and formerly Chief of the Corps of Engineers, which occurred at Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1873.

Gen. Delafield's active service in the army covered a period of forty-eight years. He graduated at the Military Academy July 24, 1818, with the highest honors of his class, and was appointed to the Corps of Engineers. From that time until his retirement, Aug. 8, 1866, he was continuously engaged upon the duties of his corps. In the construction of fortifications, his skill and careful attention to details may be seen in the works for the defense at Hampton Roads, Va.; New-Orleans, Philadelphia, and New-York City. As a member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications, his counsels evinced a sound judgment and a mind well stored with precedents. In various surveys and works for the improvement of communications, navigation and facilities for commerce, his field of labors extended from our northern boundaries to the Gulf coast. He was twice Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, serving in that office a period of nearly twelve years. In that capacity he assisted materially in the enforcement of the system of discipline and instruction which has raised that institution to its present high reputation. As a member of the commission sent by his Government to Europe during the Crimean war, of the Light-house Board, of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and of various other commissions, he brought to the discharge of his duties the same intelligent counsel, zealous spirit and efficient service, always betraying a strong characteristic of his mind—the desire to thoroughly elucidate every point of a subject before him.

Gen. Delafield rose steadily through all the successive grades of his corps to that of Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, and received the brevet of Major General in the army for his faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Engineer Department during the rebellion.

As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the day after the receipt of this order at West Point and Willetts Point, N. Y.—an engineer depot established by him—thirteen minute guns will be fired, beginning at noon, the national flag being displayed at half-staff during that time.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1873—1 A. M.—The barometer is rising, with north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather over the Eastern and Middle States; north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, with falling temperature, prevail over the lakes and the North-west; north-westerly winds, increasing pressure, and clear weather, in the Southern States; the storm centre has moved north of Nova Scotia.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States falling temperature, north-westerly winds, clearing and clear weather.

For the lakes north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing in the fore-noon.

For the North-west slowly falling barometer, south-easterly winds, and cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward over Tennessee, variable winds and clear, colder weather.

For the Southern States, rising barometer, lower temperature, northerly and westerly winds, and clear weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, and the average for the week, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 46°; 6 A. M., 46°; 9 A. M., 49°; 12 M., 52°; 3 P. M., 54°; 6 P. M., 51°; 9 P. M., 50°; 12 P. M., 47°; average, 49⅜°; average for the week, 45 4-7°.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M., Nov. 8, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.065 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., Nov. 2, 30.351 inches; minimum at 5 A. M., Nov. 8, 29.510 inches; range, .841 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 44.9°; maximum at 11 A. M., Nov. 3, 57.5°; minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 6, 32.7°; range, 24.8°. Remarks—Nov. 7, rain from 3:15 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .95 inches. Nov. 8, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 5 A. M.—Amount of water, .27 inches. Total amount of water for week, 1.22 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,358 miles.

SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN STALLION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day appointed W. R. Walker Receiver of the North Missouri Insurance Company, of this city.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the employes in their shops at Sedalia, Mo., ten per cent., and their time twenty per cent. It is said the men will refuse to work on these terms.

Pilot Temple, the well-known trotting stallion, was sold at auction to-day for $5,500.

A CHURCH DAMAGED BY FIRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. George H. Coreys, in this city, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $5,000; partially insured. The fire resulted from a defective flue.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Mr. William Hooper, Trustee for the Southern Railroad, started for England to-day, to negotiate the sale of five millions of the Southern Railroad bonds, to be paid for on delivery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—THE PROLONGATION OF GEN. MACMAHON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The three bureaux of the Assembly which deferred naming their members of the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers until to-day, reassembled this morning and elected Count De Remusat, M. Leon Say, and M. Laboulaye, all candidates of the Left. This gives the Republicans a majority of one in the committee.

The result has given rise to the most intense excitement. It is said that the Right, which on the opening of the Assembly, on Wednesday last, submitted a motion prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers for ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years.

M. Leon Say, at the request of the Government, has consented to the postponement of debate on his interpellation for the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly.

ALL THE MINISTERS TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 8—Evening.—All the Ministers tendered their resignations to Marshal MacMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In the Bazaine court-martial to-day, Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Lebœuf, and Gen. Ladmirault each testified that, to their knowledge, no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August. They also swore that MacMahon's advance was not alluded to by Bazaine at the council of war held on the 26th of August.

SPAIN.

GEN. SICKLES AND PRESIDENT CASTELAR—THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—President Castelar and Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister, were in close conference for a considerable time yesterday. The subject of the capture of the Virginius is understood to have been under consideration.

A GREAT CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED.

BAYONNE, Nov. 8.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the Spanish Government troops after a desperate fight, near the town of Miranda, Del Arga, in the province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieut. Gen. Primo de Rivera. Gen. Moriones was wounded, and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers of the Government Army. The Carlists also lost heavily. Among the wounded on their side was Gen. Ollo and other chiefs.

THE ENCOUNTER IN THE NORTH—THE GOVERNMENT SILENT ON THE RESULT.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The *Official Gazette* announces that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, near Miranda De Arga, but says the result is not known.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO CHANGE YET IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT—AN ADVANCE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 8—1:30 P. M.—It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on or before Thursday.

At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted a card announcing that no change had been made in the rate.

THE AMOUNT OF BULLION WITHDRAWN—SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

LONDON, Nov. 8—4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £106,000.

Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New-York to-day by the steam-ship Cuba.

AN INMAN STEAM-SHIP OVERDUE—THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, which left New-York Oct. 25 for Liverpool, via Queenstown, is now several days overdue.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Silesia, which left Southampton for New-York to-day, carried £104,000 in bullion.

ITALY.

A MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.

TURIN, Nov. 8.—The ceremonies attending the completion of a monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour, the eminent Italian statesman, took place in this city to-day. They were of a very imposing character, and were participated in by his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, the Royal Princes, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, foreign representatives, city authorities, and a large body of troops. Notwithstanding a heavy rain-storm, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies. The Mayor of the city delivered an address, in which he paid a high tribute to Count Cavour, "through whom," he said, "the star of Savoy became the sun of Italy."

YELLOW FEVER.

THE MORTUARY REPORT—MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—There have been three deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, and two from other diseases.

The physicians of this city held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions of respect and resolved to erect a monument to the memory of their professional brethren who died during the epidemic.

The funeral of Dr. Merrill takes place to-morrow. Absentees are returning rapidly.

THE CONDITION OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The mortuary report for the past twenty-four hours shows that there have been two deaths from yellow fever and three from other causes. The weather is warm. All fears of a renewal of the fever have disappeared. Visitors from all parts of the country are seen on the streets, and the city is rapidly filling up with returning citizens. Business has been more animated to-day than since the close of last season. The merchants express themselves as much encouraged with the prospects.

AID TO MEMPHIS POLICEMEN'S FAMILIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Chief of Police Johnson sent, to-day, $445 to Chief Althey, of Memphis, for the relief of the suffering families of policemen who died from yellow fever.

THE ACTON BOY MURDER CASE.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—The jury agreed last evening on a verdict in the Acton boy murder case of George E. Curtin, and will return a sealed verdict on Monday, to which time the court has adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN EXILE.

The sea at the crag's base brightens,
And shivers in waves of gold;
And overhead, in its vastness,
The fathomless blue is rolled.
There cames no wind from the water,
There shines no sail on the main,
And not a cloudlet to shadow
The earth with its fleecy grain.
Oh! give in return for this glory,
So passionate, warm, and still,
The mist of a Highland valley—
The breeze from a Scottish hill.

Day after day glides slowly,
Ever and ever the same;
Seas of intensest splendor,
Airs which smite hot as flame.
Birds of imperial plumage,
Palms straight as columns of fire,
Flutter and glitter around me;
But not so my soul's desire.
I long for the song of the laverock,
The cataract's leap and flash,
The sweep of the red deer's antlers,
The gleam of the mountain ash.

Only when night's quiescent,
And peopled with alien stars,
Old faces come to the casement,
And peer through the vine-leaved bars.
No words! But I guess their fancies—
Their dreamings are also mine—
Of the land of the cloud and heather—
The region of Auld Lang Syne.
Again we are treading the mountains,
Below us breadens the firth,
And billows of light keep rolling
Down leagues of empurpled heath.

Speed swift through the glowing tropics,
Stout ship, which shall bear me home;
O pass, as a God-sent arrow,
Through tempest, darkness, and foam.
Bear up through the silent girdle
That circles the flying earth,
Till there shall blaze on thy compass
The lode-star over the north,
That the winds of the hills may greet us,
That our footsteps again may be
In the land of our heart's traditions,
And close to the storied sea.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

A TALE OF THE FUTURE.

"No, Sir, I will not—I never bet. Once only in my life did I make a bet for a large sum, and I lost that in such a humiliating way that I registered a vow not to be bitten a second time."

"You quite raise my curiosity. As there is no chance of our settling by a friendly bet the little dispute as to what exact species of abomination our friend the costermonger is hawking, you should at least let me have the benefit of your first and last experience in that line."

"It is an old story, now; but if you will light a cheroot and join me in another bottle of Forsato I shall let you into the secret of my dislike to betting."

The speakers were both Englishmen, and had met by chance at a little auberge in an out-of-the-way village of the lower Engadine. Having dined together, they were having their cigars in the verandah, when some trifling difference of opinion brought on the conversation given above.

As soon as madame the hostess had supplied their wants, the elder of the two began to relate the following incident with an air of veracity so strongly marked that his listener found it impossible to doubt the accuracy of what he said:

"The time I speak of is some twenty or five and twenty years ago, when the Alpine Club was still in its full glory. Things were very different then from what they are now. The Andes Association had not yet been formed—destined as it was utterly to cast into the shade its Alpine predecessor. There was no railway over Mont Blanc, and the idea of a lift to the hotel on the top of the Matterhorn had not yet been started; in fact, if I remember rightly, the hotel itself had not been built. I was at that time a member of the club, and few more enthusiastic individuals could have been found among the number of its admirers. Innumerable were the articles that I contributed to its journal, giving appalling accounts of the adventures I had met with in scaling peaks and climbing down precipices, and other little performances of that nature. Immense used to be my delight and pride at being able to inscribe the magic letters A. C. after my name in the visitors' books in Swiss inns. Astonishing used to be the 'get up' in which I started for the most ordinary mountain walk, girt about with a variety of ropes, and ice-axes, and spectacles, and belts. I can speak jestingly of these little vanities now, but it took a very severe and a very expensive lesson entirely to cure me. And the way it came about was this: There was to be an annual dinner of the club held at the Crystal Palace on a certain day in May, soon after I had taken my university degree. This dinner I had set my heart on attending; but when the afternoon of the day arrived, I received a letter from some country cousins, saying that they were coming up to town that day, and begging me to meet them at the train. This was pleasant; but as there was no help for it, I endeavored to calm my ruffled temper with the assistance of my hookah, and so far succeeded that I was not actually rude to my relatives while escorting them across town. When I had thus done my duty, I began to consider what to do with myself, and what particular establishment I should favor with my custom for dinner that evening. Just as I had settled this important matter, who should I meet coming around a corner, but my friend Jack Hilyar, the very man, of all others, I should have wished to come upon at the moment. Jack was as good a fellow as ever breathed—pleasant and light-hearted, but with plenty of stuff in him for all that. As luck would have it, he had not yet dined, so we arranged to have a quiet little dinner together, and a good chat in the smoking-room afterward. We had finished the second course, and were discussing the wines and dessert, when a stranger entered the room and seated himself at the table next to me. Now, all my life I have been a physiognomist—not, perhaps, in the ordinary sense of the word, as I do not assert that I can read a man's general character from his appearance—but this I can tell at the first glance, whether a man is potentially my enemy or my friend. In this judgment at first sight I have never yet found myself to be mistaken. The very moment the stranger entered the room where we sat I conceived an intense dislike to him—a feeling that that man, if ever he were to cross my path, would prove a determined and formidable foe. At a glance we could see that he was an American. The sharp, eagle face, the slouching gait, and, above all, the intensely free-and-easy manner, indicated his nationality beyond the shadow of a doubt. Putting three chairs together, he stretched himself along them and set himself to stare calmly and persistently at Jack and myself. We were partly amused and partly annoyed at the insolence of the man; but, as we had finished our wine, we adjourned to the smoking-room. Soon after the American followed us into the other room, and reared himself up against the mantel-piece, while he gave out, for the benefit of all present, his opinions on things in general. Jack, who had got over his first feeling of disgust, seemed highly to enjoy the man's eccentricity, and to wish to draw him out as much as possible. Soon he grew tired of this amusement, so we resumed the talk we had been engaged in on the subject of the Alpine Club. Jack was thinking of joining it, and in reply to his questions I gave a glowing description of all its glories. The harsh voice of the American broke upon our ears with the remark, 'I calc'late the Alpine Club is a tarnation humbug.' Jack looked delighted, and, giving a sly glance at me, proceeded to draw out our friend once more.

"'I hope, Sir,' he rejoined, in a most polite tone, 'that you will give your reasons for that opinion, as I had thought of becoming a member; but, of course, would not do so if convinced that the whole concern was a humbug.'

"'Wall, stranger, you could not do a knowinger thing than stay as you air. I guess they've named the thing wrong. It should be the "Brag Company, Limited." Some 'tarnal duffer that calls himself an A. C. goes up a mountain that all the folk near have known for years, and then writes to all the European papers to say that he has made a first ascent. I reckon they've raised the prices of every darned thing in Switzerland close on fifty per cent. Then they're such cheeky cusses to meet; and the greater the duffer the cheekier he is. Don't do it, stranger—don't do it.'

"While this was going on, I sat by silent, but rapidly losing my temper. At last I could stand it no longer, and burst out with, 'This is mere vague abuse, Sir. I will bet you any sum of money you choose to name that I will select a better mountaineer from the members of the club than any man you can name. Is that a fair offer? The Alpine Club against the world.'

"The Yankee looked me over from head to foot, and then drawled out, 'Wall, stranger, I guess I'll take your bet, if you'll let the mountaineering be between you and me. I lay you $10,000 that before this time three years I'll have cut you out in tall climbing.'

"I had spoken hastily, and was perfectly taken aback at being closed with so quickly. However, I was in for it now, and could not go back from my word. As coolly as I could I said: Just as you like. Let the bet be between you and me. The sum you name will be as good as any other, but of course must be lodged by both parties before the matter is finally arranged.'

"'I calc'late you're right, stranger. It won't be long before you hear from me about it. What do you say your name is?'

"'Forbes—Henry Forbes.'

"'Mine is Zachariah Johnston, of New-York City. Wall, I guess we're to meet here on this day three years, and whichever has first done the tallest and hardest mountain is to have the stakes. Shake hands on it, stranger—shake hands on it.'

"Here I was obliged reluctantly to stretch out my hand to be grasped by the bony fingers of the other. After this, he tossed the end of his cheroot into the fireplace and sauntered out of the room whistling 'Yankee Doodle.'

"The whole affair had not taken more than five minutes, so that Jack had not had time to interfere. His face, at the moment when the American left the room, was a study for an artist. Astonishment, amusement, and a sort of tragic horror were all struggling for expression. When the door was fairly shut, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter which lasted for some time. 'Well, if I did not think it was all a joke,' at last he found breath to say, 'I should say it was as nasty a scrape as ever you got yourself into. Making a bet of £2,000 with an utter stranger. A bet that, if there were anything in it, would compel you to go roaming about the world for three years, and spend fabulous sums of money on nothing at all. I'll just go after him and explain that, of course nothing was meant by the thing, or else he will let that long tongue of his wag to such an extent that we shall never hear the last of it.'

"As he got up to leave the room the manager of the hotel came in with a very puzzled expression of countenance. 'Excuse me, Sir, but are you Mr. Forbes?'

"'Yes, Forbes is my name.'

"'Well, Sir, the American gentleman who has just left the house—very strange gentleman he appears to be—came to me a few moments ago and asked me to give you this slip of paper. But the strange part of the matter is, gentlemen, that he handed me a note of hand for £2,000, payable this day three years, for which I gave him a receipt. He said it was some bet he had made with you, Mr. Forbes, and that you would understand about it.'

"I felt as if I were in a sort of serio-comic dream; but mechanically took the slip of paper of which the manager had spoken—there were only a very few words on it: 'This day three years, May 19, 1885, at five in the afternoon, in the smoking-room, Langholm Hotel, Z. J.'

"'Where is the gentleman now?' I cried, starting from my chair.

"'Immediately after speaking to me he left the hotel, and, calling a Hansom, drove off.'

"I sank back, seeing that I had been outwitted, and feeling very much inclined to use strong language.

"Jack came over to me, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, said, 'He's a sharp hand at a bargain; but cheer up, old fellow, we'll take the wind out of his sails before we've done with him. Let me see, now—I've just sold out of the 71st, and don't well know what to do with myself. So I'm your man for any mountainous excrescence from this to Timbuctoo.'

"'Thanks, my dear fellow,' cried I, grasping his hand; 'but it won't do. I could not think of letting you go on this wild goose chase with me. Why, heaven only knows how long I shall be away from England; for do my utmost to win the bet I certainly shall.'

"'Don't talk any rubbish of that kind, about thanks. Why, I could not think of a more amusing employment than seeing a little of the world and at the same time cutting out our friend the Yankee. No, since I was partly the means of getting you into the scrape by talking at all to the man, I certainly mean to see you well out of it.'

"So, after a great deal of talk, it was finally arranged that Jack Hilyar and I were to start together in search of the highest and most difficult of mountains to be found. Of course, before anything more was done, we took care to find out that Mr. Zachariah Johnston was not a penniless adventurer, but he had wherewithal to pay his debt if he should lose. This point being ascertained, the next great question that arose was, what mountain we should attack. Switzerland had been long used up. Norway was voted too low for our purpose. The highest peak of the Andes had already been attained. So that for a time we were at a loss. I suggested that it might be a good plan to cut out the American on his own soil, by conquering any peaks of the Rocky Mountains that were not already known to the Alpine Club; but, on careful consideration, we rejected the idea; as the hunters and trappers are familiar with them, and but little kudos is gained by a second ascent. A happy thought struck Jack. 'I have it,' he cried; 'Central Africa and the Mountains of the Moon.'

"The more we talked the thing over, the more we liked it. Utterly unknown to all Europeans, and surrounded by a sort of halo of mystery, these, of all others, were the mountains for us. Within a fortnight we had left London, laden with everything that could by any possibility be of use to us in our distant explorations, and a good many things which certainly could not be so. My life, for a few days before we started, was made a burden to me by the enthusiasm which Jack showed for buying all kinds of strange articles which he asserted might come in handy. Among these, I remember, were a circular saw, a churn, and a barrel-organ. The last he asserted would be invaluable in appeasing the minds of the natives. In spite of the amount of our impediments, we were more successful than most African travelers. Gaining information from every possible source, and accompanied by a perfect gang of natives from various tribes, who, in spite of their assertions, knew as little as we did ourselves, we wandered for nearly four months over hitherto untrodden ground before we even came in sight of the Moon Mountains. See them, however, we did; and there, in the midst of the mighty group, rose one giant peak, soaring far above the rest, and, in spite of the torrid zone, white with eternal snow.

"On asking, as well as we could, of the natives, what the name of this peak was, they replied something that sounded like 'Mumph Jomb.' This delighted us immensely, as their name for it, corrupt as it seemed to be, was an evident confirmation of the idea contained in the ancient rhyme that Mumbo Jumbo inhabited the Mountains of the Moon.

"Well, Sir, I need not trouble you with an account of all the difficulties we encountered before we reached the top of Mumph Jomb. So often were we driven back by storms and mists and falling stones, that the natives were confirmed in their original impression of the mountain being haunted, and absolutely refused to go with us any more.

"Jack and I were thus left alone to fight it out with the great peak, and at last we conquered it. It was the third day after we had been left alone that we cut our way up the last ice slope leading to the top. I happened to be first at the moment, and as the last step was cut, I sprang on to the clear space on the top with a wild cheer. The sight that met my eyes there, however, very nearly made me stagger back over the edge. Quietly seated on the very highest point was our friend Zachariah Johnston, picking his teeth with his bowie-knife. 'I reckon you're half an hour late, stranger,' he remarked, in a cheerful tone of voice. 'While you made tracks up one side of this 'ere mountain, I did similar up the other; but I guess you'll have to grease your boots better if you want to beat me at that game.' With that he took off his hat, and, with a low, mocking bow, wished us good morning. Three minutes later he was lost to view down the same side of the mountain that he had ascended by.

"I need hardly tell you that we felt greatly crushed by this melancholy termination of our first attempt, and it was in very low spirits indeed that we made our way down the mountain and returned, after some weeks' traveling, to Cairo.

"It was while staying there that a glorious plan developed itself in our brains, more ambitious and more daring than anything that had yet been conceived by man. We were in search of mountains, why not go to the highest of all mountains, the Himalayas? and, among these, why not attempt the highest of them all—Mount Everest? The highest mountain in the world! We became perfectly fascinated by the idea. By day we talked of nothing else, and at night Mount Everest haunted our dreams.

"At first we feared that it would be hopeless attempting it, on account of the very rare state of the atmosphere on the top; but, on examining records of balloon ascents, we found, to our relief, that aeronauts had been to even greater heights without experiencing any very great difficulty in breathing. Before starting for the Himalayas we sent to England for several things which we conceived necessary for our new undertaking; among others, for a small balloon. This last was owing to a suggestion of mine, as I fancied it might, in some cases, prove useful. I also wrote to Grindelwald for two of the best guides at that time in Switzerland—Cachat and Morel—offering them such liberal terms that I felt sure they would agree to come. Of these two, I knew Cachat personally, and had more than once had occasion to see his skill at ice-work, so you may imagine my annoyance when I got a letter from him saying that he could not go, as he was already engaged for a distant expedition by another monsieur; he thought he was an American monsieur who had engaged him. This was unfortunate; but Morel was able to come, and duly met us at Alexandria. After a successful voyage and a somewhat uninteresting journey through the plains of Northern India, we at last reached the base of the great mountain chain containing innumerable vast forms, besides which Mont Blanc would appear an insignificant hillock. Well, here began our difficulties; we were obliged to organize a large body of natives to act as porters. It being quite uncertain how many weeks, or even months, we might be far removed from human habitation, it was, of course, necessary to bring a very large supply of provisions, as well as tents, warm clothing, and the implements which we hoped to make use of in the ascent. The best maps of that region which we had been able to procure in Bombay were so utterly inaccurate that it was impossible to depend on them in the least. Having reached the base of Mount Everest itself, we found it necessary to take a sort of rough survey ourselves, and to make a number of preliminary excursions on the sides of the mountain. We established a camp about 12,000 feet above sea level, which, from the vast height of the plateau, was scarcely above the base of the mountain itself. We found, however, that the natives could not stand a greater amount of cold than that. Morel, Jack, and I used to make expeditions high up on the sides of the neighboring mountains, armed with a good glass, and from thence try to see our best route in attacking Everest. Till about half the distance to the top had been passed we saw that we should have nothing but vast snow-fields, but then it would be necessary to pass along a terrible arrête—steep, and bounded by frightful precipices. After a careful examination of this through the glass, the Swiss guide pronounced it to be very difficult, but not impossible. Beyond this there seemed to be a perpendicular ice-wall; but we knew how deceptive such things are when looked at in the face, especially at such a distance, and trusted to being able to cut our way up it. We waited till there seemed to be a prospect of settled fine weather, and then, early one morning, the three of us started from our camp, laden with provisions for several days, blankets, and my precious balloon in a little silk case. In the highest spirits, we ascended steadily, roped, of course, over miles of unbroken snow. Occasionally one or other of us would disappear down a hidden crevasse, but the others soon pulled him out. When night came on we scooped a large hole in the snow, and, wrapped in our blankets, did not feel much the worse for the intense cold. For three days we were on this giant snow slope, and, during this part of the ascent, experienced less difficulty than we had expected. But on the fourth day we came to the point where it was necessary to take to the terrible arrête which we had observed previously with the glass. Without exception, it was the most terrific place I have ever found myself on. For seven hours we had to advance, step by step, along that fearful knife-like edge. A perpendicular precipice, nearly four miles in sheer depth, yawned on our right, and on our left was a snow slope so steep that a single slip must of necessity prove fatal. Fortunately, none of the party did slip; and, at last, to our great relief, we got to the end of the arrête, and found ourselves on a comparatively smooth plateau of frozen snow. We pushed on rapidly, till we came to an ice-wall, directly barring our way, and so perpendicular that we could not entertain the thought of cutting our way up it. Under this we halted for the night, though beginning to feel very much the effects of the rare atmosphere and the intense cold. None of us were able to close an eye that night and at earliest dawn I got the apparatus ready for filling the balloon. In a couple of hours all was prepared; and as the little car would only hold one, I volunteered to be the first to try it. A long rope was attached to the car, which the others let out as I ascended. As soon as the top of the ice-wall was reached, I got out and fastened the rope securely to a huge block of ice, and the others, without difficulty, pulled themselves up. We left the rope there to assist our descent, and pressed on to the summit. We were now on a small level plateau, from the centre of which rose a cone. This we could see at a glance must be the top. It was with great difficulty that we could breathe, but the excitement made us forget everything. The three of us together rushed up the cone, and in another moment a frantic shout—frantic, though weak and quavering—announced that we had attained to the summit of Mount Everest—that we stood on the highest spot in the world. I cannot describe to you the ecstasy of the moment, more than repaying the long months of preparation, and toil, and weariness which we had gone through. And above all came the thought that now at length my honor was secured—that there was no danger of the American ever rivaling the feat of to-day.

"But soon came other and nobler thoughts. 'How wonderful it is to consider,' I soliloquized, 'that this snow has never been trodden by the foot of man; that never, during the thousands of years which have rolled over the world since the time of the flood, has the eternal stillness of the mountain-top been broken by aught save the howling of the blast.'

"'That's a very fine idea of yours about the flood,' interrupted Jack, 'but, hanged if I ever knew before that the Antediluvians used to go in for soda-water.'

"As he spoke he held up a soda-water bottle which he had noticed sticking up through the snow. I feel sure that I grew very pale as I snatched it from his hand, and drew out the cork. A slip of paper was inside, and on it were written the following words:

"'Zachariah Johnston, April 1st, 1884.' Just a week before the day I read it.

"Well, Sir, I need hardly finish my story; I think I have gone far enough to show that I have good reason to dislike betting."—*London Society.*

FRANZ LISZT AND ROBERT FRANZ.—Liszt and Franz are both poets before they are musicians. The strength of their musical renderings depends entirely on the beauty of the words interpreted by them. In composers of the last century we often observe how very little their music is connected with, and therefore depends upon, the underlying text, and even Schubert makes us forget occasionally the silliness of his words by dint of absolute melodious charm. But both Liszt and Franz are in an eminent sense masters of the modern, or shall we call it the "future" school. Their inspiration is essentially of a receptive feminine kind, and the greater or less intrinsic value of a poem set by them may infallibly be guessed by perusing their music even without the words. Robert Franz was from the beginning conscious of the strictly lyrical nature of his talent, and with a self-criticism rare among artists, he limited himself exclusively to his own sphere, without attempting a flight into the regions of the more absolute forms of music. His works, amounting in all to forty-four, consist, with one or two exceptions only, of songs. But this self-chosen one-sidedness is not in his case a sign of limited power. In the narrow space of the song our composer displays with more than ordinary skill the most intricate combinations of musical art, and even without his editorial labor, the world might recognize in Franz the thorough student of Bach and Handel by the fine contrapuntal texture of his lyrical accompaniments. In the pianoforte parts of his songs, with the strict and independent guidance of their single voices, we also see clearly a strong influence of the Lutheran choral which, moreover, the composer himself is ready to acknowledge, and through which he traces his intimate connection with the *Volkslied*. Quite in accordance with this we observe in Franz a strong predilection for the strophic treatment of his songs, sometimes even where the altered character of the words seems to require the stronger contrast of a new motive. But if in such cases we occasionally deplore the concession made by the poet to the musician, we cannot, on the other hand, refuse our highest admiration to the manner in which Franz, by a slight alteration in melody or accompaniment, produces the most striking effects of at once musical and poetical beauty. In one of the finest of his songs called "Herbstsorge," (Autumn sadness,) the sudden hope of a new Spring is rendered with astonishing brightness by a slight change of the motive, and the introduction of A natural instead of A flat. To sum up, Robert Franz is a musical lyrist in the most eminent sense of the word, without the broadness of dramatic passion, but full of sweetest sentiment, and unsurpassable in his rendering of the subtlest changes of human emotion. The first laurels of Franz Liszt were gathered in a sphere widely different from the quiet paths of song. The history of music knows of no success approaching the unprecedented and still unequaled applause with which the phenomenal achievements of the young pianoforte hero were received by the enthusiastic audiences of forty years ago. But the shallow fame of the virtuoso could not, in the end, satisfy the ardent longing for the ideal in his soul. Amid the roaring applause of the multitude, Liszt heard the distant voice of the true muse, and, following her call, he exchanged the easy honors of the pianist for the thorny career of the composer, regardless of the obstacles with which popular indifference and professional ill-will tried to impede his progress. Among the purest fruits of his creative labor we count his songs. In Robert Franz we observed, combined with the desire of a poetically free expression, a strong reverential feeling for the abstract sacredness of the musical form, as shown in the strophic treatment of his songs. Liszt, on the contrary, has entirely freed himself from this age; he is a poet, and nothing but a poet. His music, heard without the interpretation of the words, would seem an incoherent sequence of beautiful melodious snatches interrupted by declamatory passages, and only connected by an indefinable continuance of sentiment which occasionally takes the form of what I have on a former occasion described as the "leading motive." The laws of tonality are continually violated by the abrupt introduction of the most divergent keys, and occasionally the metrical structure of the poem itself is obscured by the composer's dramatic vivacity. Here we have reached at last the consequences. The pros and cons of this radicalism are equally obvious. In one respect the sense of unity and consistent development in the musical part, so essential to the enjoyment of every true work of art, is in danger of being lost by means of the frequent intrusions of purely poetical effects upon the flow of the melody; but on the other hand the perfect blending of the two arts strikes the hearer with a feeling of beauty and harmony of a higher order, because it arises from the mutual surrender of two divergent elements in one common effort.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

SUPERSTITIONS OF BEES.—Great as is the difference between the facts which modern science and more exact observation have established with reference to bees, and the vague popular ideas on their economy, which, as we have striven to show, were entertained respecting them by antiquity, not the least curious circumstance is that ancient and modern bee-keepers alike meet on the common ground of bee superstitions and folk-lore. Some of the old beliefs respecting bees have already been given. Their hatred to an echo, which was an ancient article of the bee-master's faith, does not seem to be confirmed on investigation. Much modern folk-lore on bees may be picked up by any one who converses with the peasantry in almost any part of England. From some reason or other, bees are looked upon as peculiarly "uncanny" creatures. Thus we were told in Lincolnshire that bees would desert a hive on the occasion of a death in the family, unless some one knocked at their hive and told them of it. The same superstition we find to prevail in Essex, and even Cornwall. Similarly the belief that after a death hives ought to be wrapped in crape or mourning of some kind is current in Lincolnshire and East Anglia generally. It is even found in Lithuania, and is probably connected with an ancient idea that honey was a symbol of death. In Yorkshire there is a custom of inviting bees to the funeral. If a wild or humble bee enter a Northamptonshire cottage, it is deemed a certain sign of death; if a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or the dead branch of a living one, there will be a death in the family within the year. It is curious why the bee should in Europe be so connected with death, whereas in Hindoo mythology the bow-string of Kâma (the Hindoo Cupid) is formed of bees, perhaps as a symbol of love strong as death. It is worth while mentioning one or two more bee superstitions. They will never thrive, it is said, in a quarrelsome family, nor when they have been stolen. There can be no greater piece of ill-luck than to purchase a swarm; it must always be given, and then the custom is to return something for it in kind—a small pig, say, or some other equivalent. Money should be avoided in the transaction as much as possible. In Hampshire it is a common saying that bees are idle or unfortunate in their work whenever there are wars. At the risk of being esteemed credulous, we may remark that the martial year (1870) was an unlucky honey year. East winds and drought seemed in that year to have repressed the secretion of honey in the nectaries of many flowers.—*Belgravia.*

SOUTHEY'S PROSE WORKS.—If we reckon his *Quarterly Review* articles, Southey produced in all nearly two hundred volumes, in itself a small library. Many of these works are more likely to be consulted than to be read; while some on which the writer set most count must stand, it is to be feared, on the shelves which contain (to use Lamb's familiar epithet) the books that are not books. Southey's *magnum opus*, the *History of Portugal*, was destined never to be finished, but a portion of this vast undertaking, the *History of Brazil*, was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the historian, who said that ages hence it will be found among those works which are not destined to perish, and be to the Brazilians, when they shall have become a powerful nation, what the work of Herodotus is to Europe. The prophecy cannot be contradicted, but it may fairly be questioned, and when we remember how many prophecies Southey made in his life-time, which have turned out to be delusions, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that this will also prove a blunder. The *History of Brazil* was an enormous achievement, but it was labor ill-bestowed, and Sir W. Scott characterizes it wisely, when he says, in writing to the author: "A more faithless and worthless set than both Dutch and Portuguese I have never read of, and it requires your knowledge of the springs of human action and your lively description of 'hair-breadth 'scapes' to make one care whether the hog bites the dog or the dog bites the hog." Still less satisfactory in its results was the toil bestowed by Southey on his *History of the Peninsular War*, a work which has been since accomplished with consummate ability by a military historian. The Duke of Wellington spoke of Southey's history as wholly inadequate and as displaying gross ignorance, which was likely enough in matters of military detail, and here too, as in so many of his works, he wasted his strength and wearied the reader's patience by a display of useless erudition. Well would it have been for Southey's fame had he attended to the wise axiom of Dryden, which that great poet, by the way, sometimes forgot himself: "An author is not to write all he can, but only all he ought." The truth is, and scores of instances might be cited in proof of it, that the Poet-Laureate, with all his ingenuity and learning and perseverance, and with a literary ability that might have enabled him to put what he knew in an attractive form, missed the mark again and again. He could not for the life of him distinguish between the topics to which he was specially attracted and the subjects likely to interest the public; he even thought that he had power to command attention whether his readers wished to attend or not. Sometimes he hit, as it were, by accident on a theme which was fitted for popularity. The *Life of Nelson* is as beautiful a specimen of biography as we possess in the language, and for this fascinating work we are indebted, in a measure, to the publisher as well as to the author. Southey, though rebelling against the imposition, was happily restricted within certain narrow limits. He could have made the book, he said, ten times as long, and there can be no doubt that, if he had had his way, he would have done so, and have spoilt it. His love of digression, of ingenious trifling, and of exhibiting in a half-serious, half-grotesque fashion the results of his prodigious acquisitions, is notably exhibited in *The Doctor*, a book which charms and annoys the reader by turns. "How beautiful!" he exclaims on reading one page; "How horribly wearisome!" he sighs out on turning to the next. On the whole, perhaps, the fatigue predominates over the pleasure, although there are moods of mind, moods of happy indolence for which there is little space in the busy lives of most men, in which this medley of humor, nonsense, and wisdom may prove a grateful opiate. It has been said with some truth of Mr. Trollope's singularly clever novels, that they may be taken up at almost any time with pleasure and laid down again without serious regret, and perhaps a similar criticism may be passed upon *The Doctor*. In its best chapters it is eminently good, but it will *keep*, and no anxiety is felt to follow continuously the writer's footsteps. Open on any page, and some beautiful thought, or quaint suggestion, or grotesque anecdote will attract attention, but the reader is not allured on by what he reads, and deems it but little consequence on which page he may alight. We said that *The Doctor* may, to certain persons and in certain moods of mind, prove an agreeable sedative, but just as there are people who become excited instead of soothed by opium, so there are readers, we suspect, whom this strange book will irritate almost beyond endurance. The preface to Wordworth's *Excursion* gave William Blake, the poet-artist, a stomach complaint, which nearly killed him; *The Doctor*, with its impertinent digressions and its perpetual movements toward a point it never attains, might produce a nervous attack. The great charm of Southey's style, and his consummate skill as a biographer, are perhaps best displayed in the *Life of Wesley*; but there, too, his want of logical power is everywhere apparent. The facts which he states with scrupulous fidelity often palpably contradict the inferences he draws from them. Nor is this all; for the opinion of the writer, as given on one page, is sometimes entirely opposed to the opinion he utters on another, and at variance with his known principles. "O dear and honored Southey," writes Coleridge, "this, the favorite of my library among many favorites; this, the book which I can read for the twentieth time with delight, when I can read nothing else at all; this darling book is nevertheless an unsafe book for all of unsettled minds. How many admirable young men do I know, or have seen, whose minds would be a shuttlecock between the battledores which the bi-partite author keeps in motion!"—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

LOUIS XV.—Probably there is no sovereign in modern history who is so universally execrated and so sweepingly condemned as Louis XV. All sweeping judgments are unjust ones, and this is no exception to the rule. No man was ever so thoroughly evil but that some good might be said of him. Fair and full of the noblest promise were his early years. Virtuous, devout, a fond father, a faithful husband, in whose eyes no woman was so beautiful as the Queen—so beloved by his people, that the news of his danger filled the nation with prayers and tears, what could be more auspicious than the opening of his reign? And alas! what more gloomy and terrible than its close? Can that noble and beautiful youth, as we see him in Vanloo's picture upon the walls of Versailles, with the noble forehead, soft, frank, blue eyes and smiling, gracious mouth, be the same man as that dull-eyed, leaden-checked creature just described? Had Louis been born in a better age there might not have been this awful gulf between the beginning and the end. Long did he remain untainted by the corruption that encompassed him upon all sides; but that vicious society could not countenance the anomaly of a virtuous King, whose virtues were a constant protest against its own demoralization, and so worked with satanic cunning until it made him of itself. True, however, to the teachings of his youth, Louis resisted all the attacks of skepticism and infidelity, and preserved to the last a respect for religion; perhaps it was no more than devil-fear, but it was enough for remorse, out of which sprang the gloom and ennui that poisoned his life. He was ever flying from his conscience; he evaded it for a time in the revelry of the *petit souper*, in the arms of his mistress; but when he awoke in the morning it was crouching upon his pillow, and each excess added a new terror to its aspect. As a voluptuary, a debauchee, he is a hideous blot upon the nation that gave him birth. His reign is one long story of famine and oppression. Louis XIV. had left to him an empty treasury, an exhausted country, and a legacy of war. The disasters which had marked the closing years of that reign were continued through the next; defeat almost invariably attended the arms of France, and year after year more money was wrung from the groaning people to support the hopeless struggle and to supply the criminal expenditure of the sovereign and his favorites. Yet Louis was neither tyrannical nor cruel; but sunk in indolent voluptuousness, he heeded not the cries of his people, and suffered acts of despotism to be committed of which he sincerely disapproved. The nation was governed, not by him, but by his mistresses and *their* ministers. "They would have it so; they thought it for the best!" was his cry at every fresh break-down in the executive.

But he was not all sybarite, nor is the record of his reign all evil. Few are aware how much he did to beautify and improve Paris, or how many admirable institutions, which survive as glories of the nation to this day, owe their origin to him. With his own hand he drew the plan of the Ecole Militaire for the gratuitous education of young gentlemen destined to the profession of arms. He formed three camps for practical instruction in the science of war. With his own hand he traced the plan of seventeen new routes, having Paris for their centre, together with several canals, notably that of Picardy, in the construction of which he employed his soldiers. He founded a school for the study of the Oriental languages, for the advancement of commerce and diplomacy, and despatched the Abbé Surin to Constantinople to gather such manuscripts as might prove useful to the institution. He converted his garden into a scientific establishment—the now famous Jardin des Plantes—and wrote himself the ordinances which instituted a course of instruction in Botany and Natural History. In addition to these enduring monuments he made vast improvements in the capital, constructing new and splendid buildings, opening new streets, and commenced planting the boulevards. In all these works Mme. De Pompadour shares with him the honor, and in one not yet mentioned, the manufactory at Sèvres, the glory is all her own.

"The evils that men do live after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

So it has been with Louis XV.—*Temple Bar.*

ABOUT BEES.—The king is stingless; "armed only with his majestic port." Modern science regards this so-called king as mother and monarch of the hive. It is found that she lives four years, and is hatched from the egg in fourteen days; while the workers require twenty-one days, and the drones twenty-four. These strange figures are part of the mystery attaching to bees; but a still more curious fact connected with this point is, that the bees have the power at will of developing common eggs into queen bees. This is done by removing an egg into a royal cell, and feeding the little grub with a substance of a milky gelatinous appearance, known as "royal jelly." These facts have been ascertained without doubt by Mr. Pettigrew, one of the most successful bee-keepers of the day; though what the exact analysis of this "royal jelly" may be is utterly unknown. The chief function of the queen in the hive is to lay eggs, from which the future population will spring. A healthy queen during her life is estimated to lay the enormous number of 800,000 eggs. Often in the heat of Summer, for months together, she will lay 2,000 a day. Whether these eggs are all alike, or whether some are distinctly worker-eggs, and others as distinctly drone-eggs, is one of the numerous questions on which all bee-keepers are at issue. The working bees form the life and prosperity of the hive. To them belong industry, labor, patience, ingenuity—in short, all the virtues of the race; and while each knows his own duty, and does it, the efforts of all are directed toward the weal of the community. The working bee never lives longer than nine months; they labor so incessantly, that it is supposed they never sleep. The daily consumption and waste of a large hive of bees in Summer may be taken at two pounds of honey; it will show the industry of the working bees to bear in mind that, beyond this, such a hive in favorable weather will often accumulate honey to the amount of four and six pounds daily. Indeed, it is upon record that a hive once gained twenty pounds' weight of it in two days! It is curious that even a wild hive of bees can soon be taught to recognize and refrain from attacking people who approach them. No wonder that the ancients esteemed them divine; that their poet laureate, according to the Platonic philosophy, assigns them "a participation in the Supreme Mind and in heavenly influences," and that another speaks of their powers of presaging wind and fine weather. Modern science points out that the fructifying of many flowers is due to the labors of bees in mingling the pollen; and most gardeners must have noticed the difficulty of preserving a pure strain of any plant when these active workmen have access to other varieties of it. Within the nectaries of many flowers the bee finds the thin sweet juice which we know as honey; but when this is carried home and deposited in wax cells, it requires to be swallowed again by the bees, when it undergoes a thickening process, and becomes honey proper. Honey gathered almost exclusively from one kind of plant or flower acquires its special flavor. Thus clover-honey is clear and pleasant both to the eye and palate, but that made from sycamore and gooseberry flowers far exceeds it. Heather-honey is much darker than other kinds.—*Belgravia.*

POPULAR SONG IN GERMANY.—Heinrich Heine, in his delightful preface to a new German translation of *Don Quixote*, occasionally remarks upon the comparative merits of different national contributions to universal literature, and after having awarded the first prize in novel-writing to the Spaniard Cervantes, and that in the drama to the Englishman Shakespeare, apostrophizes his own countrymen in the following manner: "And the Germans, what palm is due to them? Well, we are the best writers of song in the world. No people possesses such beautiful *Lieder* as the Germans. Just at present the nations have too much political business on hand, but after that has once been settled, we Germans, Englishmen, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Italians will all go into the green forest and sing, and the nightingale shall be umpire. I feel sure that in this contest the song of Wolfgang Goethe will gain the prize." In another place Heine predicts that posterity will couple his own name with that of Goethe, as equally representative of German song, and the present generation already seems but too willing to acknowledge the younger poet's proud claim to this companionship. But besides these two a third poet might be named of no less excellence and worthy to complete the lyrical triad on the German Parnassus—a poet of indisputable priority as to time, and inferior to neither of his rivals in range and depth of feeling, although his work bears the modest and half anonymous signature of "The People." It is indeed to the inexhaustible treasure of their popular songs more than to any other cause that the Germans are indebted for the consciously artistic achievements of their great lyrical poets. There are two points which distinguish the *Volkslied* from, and raise it in literary importance above, the popular utterances of all other nations. As the first, I mention its wide range of topic, which comprises almost every phase of domestic, religious, and political life, in its action on the unsophisticated and very often but too urgently concerned mind of the toiling multitude. One might in this respect consider the *Volkslied* as a continual commentary on historical events, in which the types of official saints and heroes frequently reappear in the quaintest distortions. But, side by side with the traces of drollery and satire, we find the expression of deepest sympathy, and an intuitive understanding for the great events of human progress. Nowhere has the indignant resistance of the free-born soul against spiritual fetters resounded more powerfully than in Luther's hymn, *Ein' feste Burg*, (which, although of known origin, by its elementary force and simplicity of feeling, seems the name of *the* German *Volkslied* recently granted to it,) and other songs of the Reformation period. We also must not forget the irrepressible tendency of the German soldier toward celebrating his own and his commander's feats of valor in more or less indifferent doggerel, to which we owe many valuable contributions, from the song of the landzknecht who "was present" (this assertion of personal autopsy is typical) when they caught the French King at Pavia, down to the ballad of "Prince Eugene, the noble knight," and the strongly diluted, but still somewhat racy, patriotic effusions of the great Frederick's grenadier, by father Gleim. If to these we add the *Wanderlied*, sung by the vagabond scholar and the wandering handicraftsman, and the drinking-song, full of jolly Walter Mapes-like bonhomie, we shall have nearly exhausted the favorite subjects of the popular song, as far as they are attached to the outward occurrences of human life. But nowhere are the depth and tenderness of the German nature displayed to greater advantage than in the true domain of all lyrical poetry, the love-song. It is undeniable that these artless ditties cannot vie with the verve of the French *chanson* or the sonorous grace of Tuscan *rispetti* and *stornelli*, any more than a lanzknecht song could equal the weirdness of a Scotch ballad; but it is just this total want of outward effect, and its exclusive reliance on the power of true feeling, which gives its principal charm to the German song, and at the same time makes it so eminently representative of German national character.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

SOUTHEY'S EPICS—Southey's first and boyish epic, *Joan of Arc*, contains some beautiful descriptive passages, and some lines remarkable for their pathos; the reader will be struck, also, with the author's facility of versification—a dangerous gift as possessed by Southey, who lacks that mastery of language which leads the great poet as though by instinct to express his thought in the most perfectly-fitting words. *Madoc*, his second epic, received the warmest praise—of its author and of a few of the author's friends. "William Taylor has said," writes Southey, "it is the best English poem that has left the press since the *Paradise Lost*; indeed this is not exaggerated praise, for unfortunately there is no competition." That the poem would "stand and flourish" he had no doubt, but after the lapse of more than seventy years the poet's opinion of his work has not been ratified by the public. It is possible that the research and studious labor he expended upon the work colored his estimate of it. The reader, however, who cares little for such labor, will probably judge that the action of the poem is languid, the plan ill considered, and the descriptions often tedious, that the flowers, although not sparsely scattered, are half choked and half concealed by the rank growth of weeds. And yet it is with some hesitation that he will form this opinion of a work which was applauded by Davy, which Walter Scott read through four times, and which kept Charles Fox up until after midnight. Southey had but little ear for harmony, and it was therefore all the more unfortunate for his fame that he elected to write his *Thalaba* in a novel metre which is without the dignity of heroic blank verse or the soothing, satisfying charm of rhyme. Landor saw his friend's mistake in this respect, and observed, very justly: "Are we not a little too fond of novelty and experiment, and is it not reasonable to prefer those kinds of versification which the best poets have adopted and the best judges have cherished for the longest time?" But Southey, on the contrary, was well pleased with his experiment, thinking that while it gave the poet a wider range of expression, it satisfied the ear of the reader. So far is this from being the case, that no one familiar with the lovely harmony of Shelley's verse, or with the delicate music of Coleridge, to say nothing of earlier and later poets, is likely to gain delight from the strange and fitful, and sometimes jarring notes of Southey. But there is strength in his verse, if not harmony, and *Thalaba*, while it has its wildernesses and arid deserts, can also boast, as indeed all Southey's epics may, many a fair scene of richness and beauty. Splendor of diction and felicity of description occur frequently, but frequently, also, the action halts, the verse drags, and the reader feels inclined to resign himself to slumber. On the whole, perhaps, the erudition lavished on the poem is more striking than its poetical wealth, and it is sometimes a relief to turn aside from the text to the curious and highly entertaining notes which serve to illustrate it. Southey himself judged *Roderick* to be the finest of all his poems, and Landor, in writing to him, said, "There is no poem in existence that I shall read so often." Charles Lamb, however, an admirable judge, and Wordsworth also, preferred *The Curse of Kehama*, and without endeavoring to compare the value of the two works, there can be no doubt that they are the poet's greatest and least wearisome efforts. It is singular that in none of Southey's epics are there passages which lay hold of the memory and become, as it were, a part of one's life. No doubt, the first consideration of the poet should be to have a worthy action, and the more he strives after this object, the less will he concern himself with the beauty of particular passages, but the lack of what may be called "beauties" in Southey's poetry is due, we think, less to the severity of his taste than to the diffusiveness of his style, which has, as it were, no points for the memory to lay hold of. With all their deficiencies, however, the student of English poetry can never pass by with indifference these elaborate productions, but he is not likely to agree with Macaulay that Southey's poems taken in the mass rank far higher than his prose works.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE BRAIN.—For some years past, physiologists have known that certain parts of the brain have certain special functions—that they govern or affect certain parts of the body, and no other. This knowledge was arrived at by investigations, chemical or electrical, of the living brain, or by observations of the brain in a state of disease. There was some truth in phrenology after all; only, modern research has shown that phrenologists were wrong in their mapping out of the brain. Foremost among the newly discovered facts is that the left side of the body is governed by the right side of the brain, and vice versa; and this discovery was made by observing that palsy of either side of the body is accompanied by disease of the opposite side of the brain. One part of the brain governs motion, another sensation, another the operations of the intellect. The function of the cerebellum has long been an obscure question in physiology; that part of the brain is now found to be the great centre for the movements of the muscles of the eyeball. In the disease described as aphasia, the person affected loses the power of expressing his thoughts in words, either spoken or written. He remains intelligent, can comprehend what is going on, has no paralysis of the organs of speech, but is utterly at a loss to find words, and in some cases to tell his name. In such cases, as now ascertained, there is always palsy of the front part of the left side of the brain. An exposition of these remarkable facts was given at the meeting by Prof. Rutherfurd, who stated that many of the discoveries had been made by Prof. Ferrier, of King's College. He, having examined the experiments of foreign physiologists, has confirmed and extended them by an improved mode of investigation; and now his researches open a field of inquiry so important that therefrom we may expect a new impulse for the science of physiology.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LOUIS XIV. AND THE PRESS.—If the national press, such as it is, weighs so heavily on the official mind in France, one may judge how it operated on Louis XIV. This King was gracious to the rhymester, Loret, because Loret was a prudent man, who never let his pen say all he thought; but there were other newsmen less cautious, and though no pains were spared to hunt these out of their clandestine printing shops, the edicts as to unlicensed publications were repeatedly infringed, until, in 1665, three years after Mazarin's death, the King took sharp measures, which showed he was not to be trifled with. That year an unlucky man with one eye, and who professed himself unable to read, was caught at the very door of the *Gazette de France* office selling pirated copies of that paper. The piracy was eminently ingenious. The front page offered the exact reprint of the current number of the *Gazette*, but in the other columns were interspersed violent lampoons against some ladies of the Court, among others, the Duchess of Bouillon, whose husband in furious wrath sent four of his footmen with sticks to drag Isaac Renaudot, the editor, into the street and give him a thrashing. Isaac protested, his clerks took part for him, and there ensued a pitched battle, in the midst of which the *Exempts* (policemen) of the Châtelet arrived, and laid hands on the man with one eye—by name Collet—who had profited by the disturbance to sell his counterfeits at a premium. Isaac Renaudot easily proved that he was not responsible for the lampoons, so Collet was removed to prison, and the next day, by the King's special orders, subjected to torture to make him reveal his accomplices. Under pressure of hot irons applied to his arms and the calves of his legs, Collet roared that he had been employed by one Joseph Lebrun in the Rue De l'Arbre Sec, and by-and-by this Lebrun, being also questioned with hot irons, swore that the author of the lampoons was a nobleman, who had been supplying him with defamatory squibs in prose and verse, and also with capital to print the same, for the past two years. The name of this nobleman was never made public, for the King decided to hush up the matter; but Collet and Lebrun were flogged at the cart's tail and sent to the galleys, after which a census of all the printing-presses in Paris was taken, and it was reported that there were 123 of them; that is, 103 more than were licensed. All these superfluous presses were at once confiscated, and the owners of them fined and imprisoned. A raid was further made on the manuscript newsmen, who continued to haunt the Tuileries, and one of these persecuted beings, Louis De Roderay, has left a burlesque poem, describing how he slipped out of the hands of the *Exempts*, and was chevied as far as the Rue des Juifs, the public charitably tripping up the *Exempts* as they ran, in order to give Roderay every chance. However, the matter had ceased to be a joke. Louis XIV. contemplated nothing less than constituting the traffic in news-letters, manuscript or otherwise, into a Government monopoly, to be managed by the Lieutenant-General of Police. He was stimulated to this course by the Jesuits, who were beginning to be all-powerful at that time, and who of course would have taken care that the letters were edited conformably with their views. But the scheme—which was only the prototype of the wholesale official journalism which Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. since tried to establish—fell through for want of a definite plan and a master-hand to experiment it, and the news-letters soon revived as before, until finally superseded by printed papers. As to the presses, it is not likely that the census included all those which really existed in Paris, for the wooden hand-presses of that time were easy to hide; besides which, many noblemen had private presses, and the police had no right to pry into noble mansions. But Louis XIV.'s severity inspired a wholesome terror to the entire tribe of newsfolk, and if unlicensed gazettes cropped up now and again, venders of them were extremely wary in plying their trade, and contrived to linger about the precincts of the Temple and the Abbaye, which, being sanctuaries, afforded them a harbor of refuge in case of pursuit. It is to be noted, too, that the clandestine papers of Louis XIV.'s time, though often flagrantly subversive, were almost always issued under the patronage of some courtier nobleman, who wished to wreak his spite on a brother courtier; but these gentlemen shielded themselves very craftily behind subordinates, so that their offenses could never be clearly brought home to them, and they chivalrously allowed their hirelings to bear the full responsibility of the anonymous lampoons—the said responsibility consisting chiefly of stripes. Louis XIV., however, had no wish to hinder journalism as a purely literary institution. He objected to the flying sheets which poked fun at court appointments, dealt maliciously with the private lives of his favorite great ladies, and of his racy young bishops, and he detested the news-letters, because their reports of Versailles' doings were more graphic than complimentary, and served to inoculate the provincial nobility with a poor opinion of royal morals. But he loved jokes at small people just as he loved pastry; and epigrams against his enemies, good verses and smart criticisms on dull books, were as agreeable to him as the champagne which was his usual drink. Therefore, when leave was asked him to found a journal which should deal with literary events as the *Gazette de France* did with political, and afterwards another journal which should be the organ of social topics, lively, but loyal and discreet, he readily consented, and thus were established the *Journal des Savants* and the *Mercure*, which remained household words in Frenchmen's mouths until the Revolution.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINGERS.—Each finger, and the mount at the base of it, is named from a planet. In the normal hand the second finger is the longest, the third the next longest, the first nearly as long as the third, and much longer than the fourth, or little finger. Jupiter is the first finger. If it be long and not ill-shapen, and if the mount at its base be well developed, it indicates a noble and lofty character, and a religious-minded person. If disproportionately long, it will mean different things according to the type of hand in which it may be found, or according to the type of that particular finger: in the first type, an over-long first finger would denote an inclination to the fantastic or the exaggerated in religious matters; or it might, perhaps, mean religious madness; or, if other signs in the hand favored this view, it could be taken to denote pride. Pride is a form of worship—the cult of self. In the second type of hand, the excessive development of Jupiter might mean ambition, or, if it were in a hand that was eminently unselfish, it would stand for a something puritanical in manners and morals—a too great severity. In the third type, a very long first finger would probably signify vanity. The second finger is Saturn. If too prominent it announces melancholy, or misanthropy, or downright cruelty, according to the type of hand; but if the finger be within due proportion, this sadness may take the form of pity for others, or it may mean merely a becoming gravity. The third finger is Apollo, and belongs to the arts. In a "pointed" hand Apollo will give poetry and music (composition;) in a "square" hand, painting, sculpture (here art leaves the domain of the purely contemplative; it becomes partly active from the combination of manual skill with what is only imaginative;) and in a "spade-shaped" hand Apollo will give histrionic power, an aptitude for acting, or a love of theatrical amusements. On the stage art is joined in the closest manner to motion. The fourth finger is Mercury. If well proportioned it promises a scientific turn of mind, resourcefulness, and diplomacy—tact. The thumb is Venus. Chirognomony and palmistry agree in almost all particulars about the thumb. In both systems it is treated as the most important part of the hand. The upper joint, that with the nail, stands for the will; the second division, the reasoning faculties; the base, the animal instincts.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1773.—On Friday last his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusileers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Barnard, and the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cleaveland, were reviewed by his Excellency Major Gen. Haldimand, commanding in chief his Majesty's forces in North America. There were present his Excellency the Governor and his Lady, together with all the principal inhabitants of this City and its vicinities, who returned full of the most perfect satisfaction afforded by the brilliant appearance and animated manœuvres of the two gallant and finely-appointed battalions.

On Saturday last ended the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature for this city and county, when Elisabeth Donohough, for picking the pocket of Mr. Abraham Van Gelder, in the Fly Market, and Neptune, a Negro man, for burglary, were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 10th of December next. Nathaniel Cooley, for assaulting the goaler in the execution of his office, to be confined in the goal for three months in irons. William Smith, for stealing goods out of a sloop, and Joseph Murphy, for manslaughter, were burnt in the hand. Augustus Pennill, for killing a cow with intent to steal her hide; Peter Henry, for robbing Mr. James Bennet, Jeweller; Alexander Forbes, for twice stealing from the person of Margaret Brown; and Susannah Forbes, the wife of Alexander, were all flagellated on Monday last, at the publick whipping-post; and Alexander Forbes is to receive the same treatment next Monday.

Thursday last the Gentlemen and other passengers that arrived here last Monday se'nnight, in the ship Pearl, Capt. Tucker, from that part of North Britain called Glengary, embarked on board a sloop for Albany: On going on board they drank his Majesty's health, and prosperity to the province; and expressed the highest sense of gratitude for the civilities shewn them by the inhabitants of this city.

On Tuesday se'nnight was married John Moore, Esq., of his Majesty's Customs, to Miss Livingston, daughter of James Livingston, Esq., of Dutchess county.

There having been hitherto but few competitors for the subscriptions and purses run for on the New-market course, a spirit of emulation is rising in the Gentlemen of the South, who propose to send their horses, and come in person to see them contend with the horses belonging to Gentlemen in this province.

Premiums offered by the Chamber of Commerce on Fish. £40 to the owners and crew of any one boat or vessel who supply this market with the greatest quantity of Fish, Skaite and Ray excepted, taken with a traul net, from May 1, 1773, to May 1, 1774. £30 for the next greatest quantity. £30 for the greatest quantity of live Cod Fish, from Nov. 1, 1773, to May 1, 1774. £20 for the next greatest quantity. £20 for the greatest quantity of live Sheepsheads, from May 1, 1773, to May 1, 1774. £15 for the next greatest quantity. £10 for the greatest quantity of fresh Mackarel from May 1, 1773, to May 1, 1774. £5 for the next greatest quantity. Within the last week twenty thousand Mackarel have been brought to and sold at our market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in this town, received by Capt. Morrison, from Londonderry, dated Aug. 1, 1773.

As you cannot be strangers on your side the water to the great commotions which affect this Kingdom, some particulars thereof may not be unacceptable to you. The stagnation of commerce, occasioned by a resolve of the merchants to take no gold coin under full weight, is very prejudicially and universally felt; no less than the amount of 20,000*l*. of this specie has been already cut to pieces at the Bank: We hope, however, that the result of an address now framing for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council will give us relief. The distress of our manufacturers in many branches is truly afflictive; notwithstanding which, so great is the propensity to luxury, that foreign manufactures are in as great request as ever. Several thousands of weavers, in Dublin, have assembled and paraded in the streets, threatening destruction to the venders and weavers of any commodity but such as is manufactured in this Kingdom; and, to fill the measure of our woes, a stampact scheme is with some certainty talked of; nay, it is beyond a doubt that the heads of it have been long formed, but kept back as a dernier resource. To this species of oppression we are determined to show a warm opposition; in which, we cannot be better governed than by a conduct similar to that of the colonies, when the nauseous pill was offered to them for digestion; for, weighing the whole of their conduct, at that trying crisis, it must be acknowledged laudable, and such as has deservedly done them high honour, and will, at some future period, give resplendency to a page in the annals of America.

NORWICH, Oct. 28.—The season has been so very mild that a mess of green peas was picked the last week in this town, spontaneously grown from seed produced this year.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—We are informed that no fewer than ten vessels have either already sailed, or engaged to sail this season with emigrants for America, from Sky, the Long-island, Glengary, Sutherland, Ross-Shire, in Scotland, &c.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Extract of a letter from Fort William, in Scotland, Aug. 20, 1773. Three gentlemen by the name of Mac Donell, having obtained a grant of lands in Albany, have embarked with their families and four hundred Highlanders, from the Counties of Glengary, Glenmorison, Urquhart, and Strathglass. The hardships and oppressions of different kinds imposed upon them by the landholders having obliged them to abandon their native country, to which the women in particular were very averse, for that if their farms could have afforded them bread and water they would have been satisfied to stay at home.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DUBLIN, AUG. 16.

All the evils which Dean Swift predicted now appear to have befallen this unhappy Country. An empty Treasury, a famished Poor, and the staple manufactures of the kingdom declining apace. The spirit of emigration hath seized our people, and the several counties hitherto famous for the residence of the Linen Manufactures are now almost dwindled into dreary wastes. The land lies uncultivated, and notwithstanding the landholders have, by lowering the rents, tried to pacify the minds of the people and induce them to continue at home; yet scarcely a vessel sails from Ireland, bound to any of the Plantations, but what is filled with multitudes of useful artisans, their wives and children. It is to be hoped that some method may be taken to put a stop to so alarming an evil.

PART OF A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN IN STRATHSPEY, SEPT. 19.

I am thoroughly convinced that the emigration will soon be general in this country. Two hundred and fifty emigrants sailed the other day from Fort George, and 308 of the Macdonalds of Glengary and the neighboring districts, from Fort William. No less than eight or ten vessels are hired this season to carry off emigrants. Eight hundred and forty people sailed from the Island of Lewes in July. Alarmed at this, Lord F——, their master, came down from London about five weeks ago, to treat with the remainder of his tenants. What are the terms, they asked of him, think you: "The land at the old rents; the augmentation paid for three years backward to be renounced by the trees to be dead. This is a favorite game and lasts a long time. But it is superseded by frogs jumping in a meadow, four or five at a time, in which the boots of the boys make a fine clattering. Then comes "fishes swimming in the sea," which has to be done in a gliding, tiptoe fashion, with arms sweeping and swaying like fins. The wind-up is the windmill, when four children in the centre cross hands and run round to imitate the mill, the outer ones singing a mill song and imitating the sound of the rushing vanes. By this time the lunch may be considered as thoroughly digested, and the children form in double file and march back to the lesson-rooms. Here they have to be grounded in the principles that underlie writing and drawing. The drawing consists of straight lines in varying lengths, forming patterns, though unconnected; the writing lesson commences with straight lines also, but diagonal; after these have been successfully learned, curves are attempted. In this particular the German system was at fault, because that language in its written character has almost no curves. The excellent Spencerian system has therefore been adopted. After this those who like can sew at pricked patterns, and those who prefer to work at paper-folding can do that.

The intermediates are more advanced than the children in the Kindergarten proper, and are inducted into the mysteries of the alphabet. But they already know all the forms, having been taught them with sticks and with paper cuttings. All that they learn is the name for each form. In their drawing they have to deal with curves, and have to invent patterns out of the rectangular figures. This they do also with a larger kind of stick, and they learn in this manner many of the beautiful forms of crystallography. The fact is, that from the commencement of the course to the end the children are infiltrated with geometric truths, and these form the basis of all their work and their play. They are taught early the difference between right angles, acute angles, and obtuse angles; but as they learn these things in connection with playing at sticks, they do not get frightened. By the blocks they are taught the difference between solid bodies. The properties of spheres and cylinders are shown by worsted-balls and by wooden figures, and when in the highest class of the intermediate they are given modeling clay, and allowed to do what they will with it. Now, every one can model what he knows, but no one, not even a sculptor, can model what he does not know. For proof, when Sir Edwin Landseer attempted to model his lions for the base of the Nelson monument, he was obliged to produce the quietest, tamest pose that the menagerie ever shows—that of absolute repose. It was all he knew and all he could learn from the menagerie. When the children model they produce excellent cubes, spheres, and tringular pyramids; but their attempts at baskets, rabbits, pussies, &c., are, of course, not very good. Still one sees that they have caught the idea of form; and to have impressed children of seven years with this is to have educated their eyes and their hands and expanded their powers of comprehension. In the drawings that the children do at home these results are still more apparent.

But the primal idea of kindergartens is one that should permeate all education. The present system of text-books is just a fraud and a swindle upon the public. Learning by heart teaches nothing to anybody. It simply gives to the learner so much seed, which he may render fruitful if he knows how. From the barren lives of all but a few we must believe that the result in all but a few is simply *nil*. All the facts of science, of history, of grammar, of geography, are, so to speak, tied on to our minds, or glued on, and drop off one by one. They never enter the mind and become part of it, bringing forth the fruit of ideas. Every human being has ideas on those things which he knows, but of the things which he has forgotten he has no conception, because he never knew them. All knowledge is from within; and therefore in teaching, if the facts do not get inside into the individual, but remain only in his head, they are bound to be pushed out. And as the kindergarten system first infiltrates the mind by the perpetual recurrence of the same truths, and then probes it by teaching in the Socratian method of questioning, the mind is forced to open and to receive what is offered. And when this method is carried through every branch of education there will be a curious revolution. For it absolutely requires teachers who can teach. Now the text-book teaches, or rather, does not teach. Consequently the present teachers are for the most part, in our City at least, young ladies of Irish parentage, who are recommended by our dominant politicians. While this system lasts, they are as good as others. But when it is done away with, their place must be supplied by a very superior class. It is obvious that the teachers must then be as fully qualified as the lecturers in universities. They must teach what they know; and must further, by mental probing, find out daily how much of their teachings have reached the mark. They will, no doubt, receive wages commensurate with their ability, and social recognition in accordance with the great importance of their position.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Col. Fred. Vilmar, Eleventh Regiment, issues the following orders:

So much of General Order No. 13, a C. S., from these head-quarters as suspends the drills and meetings of this command are hereby countermanded. So much of General Order No. 16, C. S., from these head-quarters as directs the delivery of accoutrements, equipments, and State property are hereby countermanded. Members who have turned in the above articles will receive the same by applying to the armorer. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue dress, at the regimental armory, on Monday the 10th, and Monday the 17th day of November, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M., for drill and instruction. The several companies of this command, as herein designated, will assemble in fatigue dress, at the regimental armory, for drill and instruction, preparatory to inspection: 1. Companies D, F, and G, on Tuesdays, the 11th and 18th November. 2. Companies B, E, and K, on Wednesdays, the 12th and 19th November. 3. Companies I and C, on Thursdays, the 13th and 20th November. 4. Companies A and H, on Friday, the 14th November, at 8 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered and directed to have their regular company drills twice a month, as herein designated: Company A, on the first and third Friday; Company C, on the second and fourth Friday; Company E on the first and third Wednesday; Company G on the second and fourth Thursday; Company I on the second and fourth Monday; Company B on the first and third Thursday; Company D on the second and fourth Wednesday; Company F on the first and third Tuesday; Company H on the second and fourth Tuesday; Company K on the first and third Monday. During the months of November, December, 1873, and January, February, March, 1874, enlisted men of this command who are now on and before regimental court-martial are not exempted from duty. The Colonel commanding expects the cheerful cooperation of all the members of this command, to restore the fair name of the Eleventh, especially by strict attention to duty. The Eleventh will have their annual inspection by Major-Gen. W. H. Morris, Inspector General S. N. Y., at the arsenal, on the 17th, at 8 P. M.

The Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, at 8 o'clock on the evenings of Nov. 10 and 24, for special drill and instruction by the Chief of Artillery of Second Division, Col. W. H. Beebe. The election, which was postponed on Oct. 6, for Corporal, in place of George Warner and Frederick H. Jackson, resigned, will be held Nov. 17th, after drill.

The annual muster and inspection of the Sixth Infantry, Col. Sterry; Twenty-eighth Battalion, Col. Burger; Thirteenth, Lieut. Col. Briggs; Fourteenth, Col. McLeer; Fifteenth Battalion, Major Meyerborg; Thirty-second, Col. Roehr; Forty-seventh, Col. Austen; Ninth Brigade; Howitzer Battery, Company D, Separate Troop of Cavalry of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, have taken place since the 23d ult. The following is a statement of the members present in each command:

Sixth, present, 321; absent, 71; total, 492. Twenty-eighth Battalion, present, 337; absent, 58; total, 395. Thirteenth, present, 309; absent, 158; total, 467. Fourteenth, present, 324; absent, 115; total, 439. Fifteenth Battalion, present, 124; absent, 72; total, 196. Thirty-second, present, 331; absent, 60; total, 391. Forty-seventh, present, 343; absent, 114; total, 457. Howitzer Battery, present, 20; absent, 25; total, 45. Company D, cavalry, present, 42; absent, 16; total, 58. Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Brigade, present, 51; absent, 26; total, 77. Tenth Regiment, present, 327; absent, 287; total, 614. Twenty-fifth Regiment, present, 416; absent, 160; total, 576.

As compared with last year's muster-rolls, the above figures show a material falling off in the Sixth and Forty-seventh Regiments, Howitzer Battery, and Company D Cavalry; and an increase in the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Battalions, Fourteenth, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh Regiments.

Among the recent resignations noted are Capt. John Carl, First Lieutenant D. Hunke, and Second Lieutenants George Springer and D. Ranges, of the Third Cavalry; Surgeon Paul F. Munde and Second Lieutenant Andreas Ott, of the Eleventh Infantry.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE'S PORTRAIT OF WEST.

The portrait of Benjamin West, painted in 1818 by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for the Academy of Fine Arts in New-York, and subsequently sold to the proprietor of the Wadsworth Gallery, in Hartford, has recently, says the Hartford *Courant*, been cleaned and restored. The picture represents West in the act of delivering his lecture on "The Immutability of Colors on the Rainbow System and their Proper Stations in a Good Organized Picture." The background is a dark red curtain, and at the left is a cloud view, lighted by rainbow colors. Partially obstructing this is an easel, on which is an unfinished copy of Raphael's cartoon of the death of Ananias, and below it are artists' materials. The figure of West is full length; he stands pointing toward the cartoon at his right; his left hand falling at his side holds a manuscript. He wears a full wrapper, caught together at the waist, and of dark hue.

The price charged by Lawrence for this painting was £210, his usual price being 200 guineas.

The American Academy of this City received the painting in 1819, and retained it until the institution was closed out in 1841. At that time the Wadsworth Gallery, of Hartford, was enabled to purchase a number of paintings from the defunct academy, among which was the Lawrence, and for which $1,700 was paid, the price of the Lawrence being $1,500 of this sum. To-day the picture is worth ten times $1,500, and doubtless could not be purchased for any sum. The proposal for its sale was made by Mr. Town, of the New-York Academy, to Mr. Smith, of the Athenæum; and Mr. John Trumbull, of the academy, gave $100 toward the $1,700.

THE POLARIS.

ARRIVAL OF THREE OF THE CREW IN THIS CITY FROM GLASGOW YESTERDAY.

The steam-ship Georgia, of the State Line, arrived here on Friday, bringing as passengers J. W. Booth, a fireman, and J. B. Mauch, a seaman of the ill-fated Polaris. The two men took passage on the Georgia at Glasgow. They arrived at Dundee in company with R. W. D. Bryan, the astronomer of the expedition, Oct. 22, in the steam-ship Erik. The three men were taken on board the Ravenscraig at Life-boat Cove, on the 23d of June, transferred to the Intrepid on the 17th of July, and, on the 24th of September, committed to the care of Capt. Walker, of the Erik, his ship being bound homeward. Mr. Bryan, the astronomer, instead of returning home at once by the Georgia, remained in England, and will probably take passage direct from Liverpool. Messrs. Booth and Mauch were among the members of the expedition who, by the unfortunate accident of Oct. 15, were, with Capt. Buddington, forced to remain at Life-boat Cove during the Winter, and of whose adventures full particulars have been published. They say that their sojourn in Winter quarters in the Arctic regions was free from the great hardships which have attended other Polar explorers, and they appear to be in the enjoyment of the best of health. They describe the partial eclipse of the sun in May, 1873, visible at Life-boat Cove, as a peculiarly grand and impressive spectacle. Two sledge expeditions were made last Spring, and at Rensselaer Harbor, where Kane had wintered, a number of the remains of his expedition were discovered. These consisted of bits of wood, crockery, broken glass-bottles, nails, &c. The graves of Baker and Schubert, two members of Kane's expedition, were found to be disturbed, and portions of human bodies were discovered lying around. The natives explained that the bears had been to work in the graves and had torn up the bodies. But few vestiges of Hayes' encampment at Port Foulke were discovered. Sonntag, the astronomer of that expedition, it will be remembered, was buried here. His name was found inscribed on a stone slab marking his grave. The Esquimaux of whom inquiry was made explained that the cause of the presence of a number of bones scattered around was that some natives who had visited Port Foulke were in want of wood, and digging up the coffin used it, and left the body to rot on the ground. It was also stated by the natives that a number of their people made a descent upon a storehouse for provisions and other materials, built by Hayes at Port Foulke, a few years ago, and accidentally firing a cask of powder four or five of them were killed by the explosion. The two Polaris survivors left the Georgia at about 8:30 A. M. yesterday to see the relatives and friends from whom they have been so long separated. Capt. Cooper, the commander of the steam-ship, stated that he had held several conversations with them upon the death of Capt. Hall, and that they were surprised to hear the reports of his poisoning, and expressed an opinion that there had been no foul play. They had, he said, confided to him, under a promise of secrecy, all the principal events of the expedition, many of the facts narrated bearing upon the investigation in progress at Washington. Receiving the information in this manner, he, of course did not feel at liberty to divulge what had been told to him. He was of the opinion, however, that Capt. Hall had died from natural causes. His passengers, he further stated, were requested by the United States Government authorities to withhold their testimony until they were brought before the Investigating Committee. Messrs. Booth and Mauch have brought with them the chronometer of the Polaris which has done such good service, and also the small boat which enabled them to escape from the Arctic waters. The boat, which was an object of great interest to observers yesterday, is a four-oared, flat-bottomed skiff about 22 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 1½ feet deep, and is fully equipped with sails. The boat, it will be recollected, was constructed out of the wreck of the Polaris, and was brought to Dundee by the Ravenscraig. Mr. Lookhart, its owner, shipped it from Glasgow by the Georgia for presentation to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, where it will be forwarded. Messrs. Booth and Mauch speak in grateful terms of their treatment by the natives at Life-boat Cove, of whom 101 altogether paid them visits. They also speak in high terms of the kindness shown them by the captains and crews of the different whalers which helped them since their rescue.

THE SILK TRADE OF AMERICA.

The Silk Association of America, which has done a great deal to foster the silk manufactures of the country, has just published its monthly statistics for October. These are most elaborate in the matter of figures, and go so confusingly far back as to be a matter of difficulty to the unskilled, but they are yet very clear and decisive as to the advance of the silk manufacture in this country, and the decreased importations of manufactured silk at the several ports. From them we learn that in this year the importation of manufactured silk amounted in value to $1,495,633, while in 1872 it amounted to $1,624,781, and in 1871 to $2,377,732, thus showing a very considerable decrease in importation. The silk manufacture above referred to comprises not merely what are known as silks proper, but also satins, crapes, plushes, laces, velvets, embroideries, and whatsoever comes within the general denomination of silk. In the case of the importation of raw silk, two ports are taken into consideration in gathering these statistics, New-York and San Francisco, the latter being a port in very direct communication with China, from which some of the earliest raw silk products were brought to this country. In October, 1873, the raw silk products arriving at both ports amounted in value to $578,327, being a very considerable increase on the years 1871 and 1872. In 1871, that is to say, the corresponding month of that year, the imports amounted to $484,705, and in 1872 to $396,978, while in 1870 the maximum only reached $295,152. The inference from these figures is, that while the imports of raw silk have had a gradually upward tendency, those of the manufactured article have been decreasing with great rapidity, thus proving that silk manufacture in America is fast becoming a thriving industry. These facts concerning importation are supplemented by the circumstance that consumers are now supplied with silk manufactured in this country without any increased cost, a potent argument in itself in favor of the progress of the silk trade in America.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, Mrs. E. Vale Blake presented the skull of a walrus, well preserved, and with well-developed tusks. This animal, in the North Atlantic, has its extreme southern range about latitude 48°. It has been seen at the Magdalen Islands, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, but its home is in Arctic waters. Many years since a fossil skull of the walrus was found on the shore of Long Island, in good preservation, and was described as being "well agatized." It was in possession of Dr. Mitchell, and was reported on by a committee of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Julius Fahen, convicted of opening letters in the Post Office, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary....William Spikes was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for counterfeiting five-cent pieces....In the case of Edward Lange, who had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200 for appropriating mail-bags, the Judge modified the sentence by confining it to one year of imprisonment only, intimating that he had misunderstood the bearing of the statute....Philip Farrell, convicted of uttering counterfeit money, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.... Two sailors of the Italian bark Marie Clotilde were yesterday charged, before Commissioner Osborn, with deserting from the ship, and were held to await the requisition of the Italian Consul.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

George W. Crony, Lorenzo Tuttle, Joseph R. Fance, and Charles E. Sackett, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy during the past week. The following have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts: Elisha C. Litchfield, Henry Maas, Otto Maier, Douglass L. White, Samuel W. Barnard, Alanson S. Page, Henry Davison, Joseph J. Hambury, Melville Manufacturing Company, Charles A. Lord. Discharges have been granted to Christopher R. St. George and Abram Abrams.

OFF TO SING SING.

Yesterday the following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs and taken up to the State Prison in charge of Deputy Sheriff Shields: John J. Boyle, grand larceny, three years; John McDougal, grand larceny, four years; Frederick Rudolph, rape, three years; William Thompson, burglary, two years and six months; George Jones, burglary, two years; William Carroll, larceny, two years and six months; Frederick Cartland, grand larceny, five years.

NAVY-YARD NOTES.

The sloop-of-war Ossipee, 828 tons burden, and mounted with eight guns, is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. About a year ago the Ossipee returned from the South Atlantic Squadron, and will start to rejoin it in the course of ten or twelve days. The sloop-of-war Kansas, 410 tons burden, and carrying three guns, is at present lying outside the wharf at the yard, and is expected to sail the latter part of the present month to join the North Atlantic Squadron at Key West. The Juniata, having returned from the search after the Polaris, has been recently overhauled, and is now lying at the yard awaiting orders. The keel of a large sloop-of-war is being laid. The dimensions of this new vessel will be 253 feet long, length of beam 48 feet, and 23½ feet deep, the frame to be of live oak. The building of the sloop was authorized by the last Congress, which provided for the construction of eight new sloops of war. Her armament will consist of the heaviest battery of any vessel in the United States Navy, as ten 11-inch guns will be placed on board when she is completed.

JUDGE DURELL, OF LOUISIANA.

The following extract from a recent speech of E. C. Billings, Esq., of Louisiana, effectually disposes of the slanderous charges against Judge Durell:

"With political consequences the court had nothing to do. In simple justice to Judge Durell, it should be said that there is no proof, no, nor hint nor suggestion, that he was anywhere actuated by any personal or political motive. The case is one of a choice of measures, where a judge sought simply to maintain the dignity of his court, and preserve the rights of the parties litigant. It was a case substantially between the former slaves and their former masters. If he refused to issue the order he would win plandits from the former masters, who, to a large extent, controlled the material wealth of the State and the press of the country, and would do injustice chiefly to a lowly race, whose voice could not be raised high nor heard far against him. If he granted the order he knew, for he had been informed by a score of letters, that malignity and rancor would be so bitterly aroused against him, that his assassination would be attempted. When the case of this Judge is properly stated, it is seen to be that of a man with immense responsibility pressing upon him, doing right, with temptations around him to induce him to swerve, so tremendous that with most men they would have become successful intimidations. The fair-minded and fully informed will not inquire where they can commence to censure, but where they can cease to praise him. I honor him not that he did an act so clearly permitted and so fully authorized—so proper in itself and in its relations to the cause, such an act a Judge would have been delinquent not to have done. I honor him not that he did an act which put back the dark waves of the civilization of slavery, and made Louisiana the abode of free principles for a generation, for results pertain to law-makers and to the author of all laws; but I honor him that he did not in the exercise of his high authority succumb either to blandishment or threats, and, that as Judge and chancellor, he did his plain duty, though disagreeable and dangerous, with utter fearlessness.

This case was but an illustration, an epitome of the contest, which was being waged throughout the whole State. The civilization of slavery, which had swayed our nation for fifty years, with its narrow-minded, intolerant, but imperious dictation—with its opposition to free discussion—with its constant and ever recurring appeals to violence, with its strength and hope residing in violence—stood on a field where it had hoped for a restoration to so much of its old supremacy and saw that it had lost; that it had lost, too, where it had sacrificed even its own self-respect to win. It saw a State snatched from its grasp just as its greedy fingers were clutching it. Overlooking the fact that the Judge was but the law speaking in its integrity, refusing, too, to see in its disastrous set-back the work of that sleepless vengeance which pursues great wrongs, it turned like a fury upon Judge Durell. Its supporters and minions have flooded the country with attacks upon him. The old sympathizers with slavery all over the country tried to forget their discomfiture at the defeat of their strangely selected Presidential candidate by joining in this detraction.

With the malignity of fiends they have assailed his character. When, in a rendition of a judgment, in my hearing, he aptly quoted from Lord Bacon's essay on judicature, wherein he says that "the Judge who sits in God's seat should level down the hills and fill up the valleys," should bear even-handed justice, they falsely quoted him, as blasphemously saying that he "was God's Vicegerent." They have accused him of intoxication, and that, too, when the order of which I have spoken was issued. I shall speak plainly on this subject. Judge Durell has no excesses; he has no ungentlemanlike habits. I myself drew that order, word by word, as he dictated. He was as self-possessed, as deliberately circumspect, as free from every extrinsic excitement, and, too, moved by as exalted motives as was Mr. Lincoln when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Could his defamers be assembled in a room together, and he, with his commanding presence, and a bearing carrying with it a loftiness of character which of itself refutes their calumnies, should enter, you would see them, self-convicted and shame-faced, flee away, as Swedenborg in his spiritual vision saw the wicked with writhing escape, even by a voluntary plunge into torment, when the love of God was put into their bosoms. He is a most highly cultivated, polished gentleman, abounding in the amenities and charities of life, passing his time when off the bench, within a sparely-furnished room, with the simplest habits, even with great self-denial, that he may, from his modest and scanty income, support and educate a poor colored boy, whom, as a waif, he found in want upon the streets. Reading, and that most choicely selected and of a most exhaustive character, is at once his occupation and his delight. Thus has he lived during the ten years that he has been upon the Bench. For that period has he administered the laws of the United States in a State and community where the civilization of slavery had most fully culminated, where it had blossomed out in all its sensualism and luxury, and where its passions and bitterness had taken deepest root. With a firm hand has he administered there these laws, many of which were specially obnoxious to this community. He was the first Judge in the United States who seated side by side in the jury-box the former slave and his master. He enforced the Test-oath statute and the Confiscation acts; he gave the broadest construction to the Civil Rights act. No colored person ever sought the protection of his court over whom he has not readily thrown it, when he could lawfully do so, and he has now applied, without abatement, the Enforcement act.

He has few peers in the extent of his learning, or in his acumen in its application. Great in his power of analysis, symplifying the most complex case, great in his memory, which is well-nigh unerring, and which reaches through all learning for precedent or illustration, great in a most sincere love for mankind, he has also been great in the well-considered purpose to enforce to the last degree, within proper limits, the power of the Government which appointed him. It has been for this that all the gall and venom of a bad civilization has been poured upon him. But he is a man of such great parts, he has been so true to freedom in its great struggle, even when it shook the land like an earthquake, he has been so spotless in his great work, that not more truly did the armed sentinels who prudence required should surround him for months, by day and night, shield his person from attack, than will the viewless guardians of the good, quickened by the prayers of an entire race, for the protection of whom he has been assailed, cause this attempted vilification to recoil upon its authors and to blazon his fame."

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

GOV. DAVIS AUTHORIZES THE RAISING OF STATE TROOPS FOR ITS DEFENSE.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, issued an order on the 1st inst., in which he says:

Having been informed by a petition from the citizens of Wise County, signed by N. W. Shumaker, C. W. Wood, R. G. Cates, and twenty others, that Indians have recently made raids into Wise County, and asking that the citizens of that county be allowed to raise sufficient force to protect the lives and property of its inhabitants against these savages; and also being informed from other sources that similar raids have been made into other north-western counties, and believing that, pending the adoption by the United States Government of the necessary measures to enforce the stipulations set forth in the agreement made at the late Fort Sill conference for the protection of Texas, that our north-western counties may be, more especially for the moment, subject to inroads of small bands of the several tribes which, under that agreement, are to be forced to remain on the Fort Sill Reservation, I hereby authorize the good citizens of Wise, Jack, Palo Pinto, and Parker Counties, each, the people of Erath and Comanche Counties, jointly; Montague and Young Counties, jointly; and Brown, McCullough, and San Saba, jointly, to raise a company of seventy-five men and officers, which will be mustered and armed by the State, upon the following conditions, viz.: The men and officers will mount, clothe, and ration themselves, the expense of the same, with their pay for services, to be considered as subject to the approval of and appropriation by the next Legislature—the term of service to be limited to four months, it being expected that the emergency calling for this force will then have ceased to exist. The condition of mounting, clothing, and rationing themselves by the men and officers is necessary, because of the want of means within control of the State Government for the support of the same.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

During the week ending yesterday there were the following arrivals at Castle Garden: By steam-ship Batavia, 360 passengers; steam-ship Greece, 447; Idaho, 924; City of Chester, 742; Republic, 272; Anglia, 209; Trinacria, 61; Georgia, 56; California, 160; Cimbria, 781; Weser, 436; New-York, 196; Steinmar, 204; Ville du Havre, 108; total, 4,966.

THE BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.

Surrogate William D. Veeder, during the past week admitted to probate the wills of Sarah E. Hogarth, Charles Gomer, James Gutman, Emilia A. Krummel, and Conrad Sweitzer, all of the City of Brooklyn. Matters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Isaac C. Laper, Samuel W. Wertheimer, Joseph Sweetser, Anna T. Brooks, William P. Coleman, Jonah C. Hoyt, Elvira J. Whitehouse, Elizabeth Brush, Thomas Bowe, and Mary Rush, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of John C. Shenck were granted to Henry C. Boswell, of the City of Brooklyn.

SALARY OF POLICE JUSTICES.

In an opinion rendered by Judge Brady yesterday in a suit brought in the interest of Judge Coulter, of the Yorkville Police Court, it is decided that Police Justices are entitled to salary at the rate of $10,000 per year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union	46¾	200	Toledo & Wab..c.	35⅞
300	do.	47	200	do....c.	35¾
600	do.	47¼	100	do....c.	35⅝
700	do.	47¼	200	do....c.	35¾
500	do.	47	5	do....c.	35½
800	do.	46⅝	100	do....c.	35¾
1000	do.	47	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116
700	do.	47⅛	100	Erie Railway...c.	38
100	do.	47¼	500	do.	39
400	do.	47¼	200	do.	39¼
500	do.	47	200	do.	39⅜
200	do.	47⅛	400	do....c.	39½
300	do.	47¼	700	do.	40
600	do.	47⅜	600	do.	40
200	do....c.	47½	200	do.	38½
1300	do.	47½	300	do.	38¼
100	do.	47⅝	100	do....s3.	38¼
200	do.	47¾	100	C., C., & I. C.	16¾
300	do.	48	100	Lake Shore...c.	61¼
100	Pacific Mail	26¾	100	do.	61¼
100	do.	27	200	do.	61¼
100	do....c.	27	500	do.	61¼
100	do....b30.	27⅜	200	do.	61⅜
300	Union Pacific	15¾	300	do....s3.	61⅜
100	do.	15⅞	600	do.	61½
100	do....c.	15⅞	100	do....b5.	61½
100	North-western	34	100	do.	61½
100	do....c.	34	100	do.	61⅝
100	do.	34¼	100	do.	61⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hudson	79	400	do.	61¾
300	do.	78¾	200	do.	61⅞
300	do....c.	78¾	200	do.	62
100	do.	78⅝	100	do....c.	62
200	do.	78¾	700	do.	61¾
200	do.	78¾	100	St. Paul	22
600	do.	79⅛	100	do.	22⅛
100	do.	79⅛	50	do....b15.	22⅛
100	do.	79	200	do.	22⅜
100	do....s3.	78⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.	22⅛
400	do.	78⅞	200	do.	22¼
200	do.	79	900	Rock Island....c.	84½
200	do....c.	79⅛	900	do....b30.	86
400	do.	79⅛	100	Harlem	102½
200	do.	79⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000	U.S.6s,'81,C.c. 112½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.c. 110⅜
5,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '64 b. c. 106½	500	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67. 111½
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64. 106¼	5,000	U.S.6s, Cur.b.c. 109¼
1,500	U.S. 5-20 R.,'65. 107		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo.6's H.&St. Jo. Iss.	80	200	L.S.&M.S.R.R..b.c.	62
1,000	do.	80½	300	do.	62¼
2,000	Erie 3d	91¾	100	do.	62
11,000	Cen.P.G'ld.bds	80	100	do.	62
8,000	U. P. R.R. 1st	67	100	do.	62⅛
1,000	do.	66¾	1300	do.	62¼
5,000	do....b.c.	66½	100	do.	62⅛
1,000	U. P. 7's L. G.	57½	400	do.	62
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st	90	300	do.	61⅞
6,000	H. &St.J.8's C.	65	100	do.	62
500	C. &N.W. In B.	85	900	do.	61¾
5,000	Tol. &W. 1st	90	500	do.	61⅝
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st St. Louis Div.	75½	100	do.	61⅝
3,000	do.	76	100	N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.	79⅛
3,000	Morris & E.2d	95⅛	100	do.	79¼
2,000	do.	95	300	do.	79⅜
1,000	N.J.C.1st newc.	98	900	do.	79⅛
3,000	O. & M.C. S.F.	84½	200	do.	79⅛
1,500	P.F.W.&C.1st	100	100	do.	79⅛
10,000	Wn.U.Tel.7's	85	100	do.	79¼
1,000	do.	84¼	300	do.	79⅜
6	Met. Bank	110	100	do.	79⅜
20	Ninth N. Bank	90	300	do.	79⅜
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co....b.c.	27¼	100	do.	79⅜
100	do.	27⅛	1100	do.	79¼
600	do.	27½	200	do.	79⅜
300	do.	27⅛	500	do....s3.	79⅛
100	Md. Coal Co.	13	100	do.	79⅛
75	Am. Ex....b.c.	47½	600	do.	79⅜
50	U. S. Express	49	200	do.	79⅜
50	Harlem R.	103	100	do.	79⅜
10	Panama R....b.c.	81	500	do.	79⅜
300	Wes. Un. Tel...b.c.	48	700	do.	79
1000	do.	48⅛	100	H. & St. Joseph R.	16¼
200	do.	48	300	do.	16¼
100	do.	47⅞	100	Erie Railway b.c.	39¼
200	do.	47¾	200	do.	39
200	do.	47⅞	200	do.	39⅜
300	do.	48	100	do.	40⅛
800	do.	48⅛	100	do.	40⅛
200	do.	48	100	do.	40¼
400	do....b3	48	100	do.	39
200	do.	47⅞	200	do.	38¾
100	do....c.	47¾	300	do.	38½
100	do.	47	100	do.	38
500	do.	47⅞	100	do....s15.	37
200	do.	47⅞	100	Un. Pac. R....b.c.	16
100	do.	47⅞	200	do.	15⅞
100	do.	47⅞	1300	do.	16
200	do.	48	15	do.	16¼
300	do.	48⅛	1000	do.	16
100	do....c.	48	100	C.&N.W.R....b.c.	34⅞
200	do.	48¼	300	do.	34¼
500	do.	48¼	100	C.&N.W.Pr.b.c.c.	54
1100	do.	48⅛	100	Mil.&St.P.R....b.c.	22⅝
300	do.	48	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	44
200	do.	47¾	100	Tol.W.&Wes..b.c.	36
700	do.	47⅝	500	do....b30	36¾
300	do.	47⅞	600	do....c.	36
200	do.	47½	300	do....s3.	36⅛
500	do.	47¾	100	do....b3.	36¾
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	36
300	do....s3.	47⅞	100	do....c.	36
100	do.	47¾	100	do.	35¾
100	do.	47¾	100	do.	35⅞
200	do.	47⅞	300	do.	35¾
400	do.	47⅝	150	Ch. Bur. & Q. R.	79
500	do.	47¼	100	do....b.c.	78
100	do....c.	47¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. R.	115
200	do.	47⅛	50	do.	115½
130	C.&R.I.R....b.c.c.	85½	100	Ohio&M.R....b.c.c.	22¼
200	do.	85¼	100	do.	22¼
25	Del. L. & Wes. R.	82½	100	C.C.&I.C.R.b.c.b3.	17
400	do....b.c.	83			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s R.,'81. 110¾	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....b. c. 110⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64....b. c. 106¾	2,000	U.S.5-20C.'67. 111¼
4,500	U.S.5-20 C.,64. 106½	17,000	do. 111¼
10,000	do. 107	1,000	U.S.5-20C.'68. 111¼
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. N. 110	4,000	do. 111½
10,000	do. 110½	1,000	U. S. 10-40 C. 105⅛
5,000	do....b. c. 110¼	10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s. 109½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	47⅜	200	Rock Island	85½
500	do.	47½	100	do....c.	85⅝
400	do.	47⅝	30	do.	85¾
500	do.	47½	100	Lake Shore	61⅝
300	do.	47⅜	100	do.	61⅞
2000	Union Pacific	16	100	do....c.	61⅜
100	do....b. c.	16	400	do....b3.	61¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	79⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	22¼
200	do.	79½	100	North-western	34¼
700	do.	79⅜	100	do....c.	34½
60	Del., Lack. & W.	82¼	100	North-west. Pref.	53½
100	do.	83	400	St. Paul Pref.	44½
300	Erie Rail....s15.	37	200	Tol. & Wab.	35⅞
500	do.	38½	100	do.	36
300	do....s15.	37¼	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	115½
200	do.	38¾	38	Chic., B. & Quin.	80
200	do....s15.	37½	100	Pacific Mail	27½
100	do....c.	39	100	do.	27⅝
200	do.	38½	100	do.	27¾
300	do.	38¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

500	West. Un....b.c.	47¼	200	L. S. & M. S.b.c.c.	61¾
200	do.	47⅜	100	do.	61¾
200	do.	47½	100	do.	61⅞
100	do....c.	47⅜	100	do.	61¾
100	do.	47⅜	200	Un. Pac....b. c.	16
200	do.	47½	100	Ill. Cent....b. c.	90
100	Mari., L. & M'g.	4⅜	16	C. & Pitts. Guart.	67
70	United States Ex.	50	200	C. & N. W....b.c.	34⅝
300	N. Y. C & H....b. c.	79⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	53¾
15	do.	79⅜	50	Tol., Wab. & W.	36
100	Erie Rail....b. c.	38¼	600	do....b.c.	35¾
700	do.	38⅜	400	do.	35⅞
100	do.	38⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd....b. c.	82
500	do.	38	38	C., B. & Q....b. c.	80
19	Mich. Cent....b. c.	87	5	Morris & Essex	84
20	Chic & R. Island	85⅜			
13	do....b. c.	86			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

4000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	73	500	Lake Shore	61⅞
3000	U. P. 1st	67	100	do....b3.	62
30	Del. & Hudson	103½	100	do.	62
400	Pacific Mail	27⅝	100	do....b3.	62⅛
500	do.	28	100	do.	62
10	N. J. Central	85½	1400	do.	62⅛
400	Western Union	47⅝	100	do....b10.	62¼
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	62
100	do....c.	47⅞	200	do.	62⅛
400	do.	47¾	100	do.	62
100	do.	47⅝	100	do....s3.	61⅞
200	do.	47⅞	300	do.	61⅞
500	do.	48	300	Union Pacific	16⅛
700	do.	48⅛	100	do.	16⅛
1700	do....s30.	48	100	Rock Island	85⅜
100	do.	48⅛	116	do.	86
200	do.	48¼	100	do.	86⅛
100	do....b3.	48⅜	10	North-western	35⅛
100	do.	48⅛	100	do.	34⅜
100	do.	48⅜	100	do.	34⅝
200	do.	48⅛	100	do.	34⅞
100	do.	48	300	do.	34⅞
200	Erie Railway....s4.	37	100	North-west. Pref.	53
100	do....s4.	36⅞	100	do.	53¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	79⅜	100	St. Paul	22⅜
200	do.	79½	240	St. Paul Pref.	44⅛
100	do.	79⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.	36
600	do.	79⅜	200	do....b30.	36⅜
300	do.	79⅞	300	do.	36⅛
700	do.	80	100	Ohio & Miss.	22¼
400	do.	79⅞	300	do.	22⅜
300	do.	79⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	16

SATURDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

The London advices were less discouraging to-day, and there was no such "panic" feeling in that market as the latest Cables of Friday night seemed to foreshadow. The trouble may not be over with the rates of Interest at the Bank of England, but the first effects on American affairs of the nine ₱ cent. rate seemed to have been stayed. The improvement in the American Funds from yesterday is ¾@1 ₱ cent., and there is also a slight recovery in Consols.

In our own market the speculation for a rise in Gold developed yesterday afternoon was continued through the day, but with varying success. The sales were 107½@107¼@107 ₱ cent., and then up again to 107½@107⅝@107¾ ₱ cent. To this rally succeeded a later decline to 107⅜@107¼ ₱ cent.

The firmness in Exchange also gave way after the closing of the steamer mail this morning. The quotations for Bankers' 60 days is equivalent to 96@96½—or by the old reckoning which goes out of use by Act of Congress, Jan. 1—105½@106 ₱ cent. No closer quotations could be had on actual sales this Afternoon. The sight rate on London is 98½@98¾ ₱ cent. and Cable transfers are 99@99¼ ₱ cent. The Public Funds closed firm on some demand for the Coupons, and a steady inquiry for small parcels of the Registered Stocks. The amount of Stock coming on the market this week is comparatively moderate.

The Stock market on the Share list was generally 1½@2 ₱ cent. better than the closing figures of last night. There was a fair amount of business done, although the speculative movement is mainly confined to the Brokers. Outside orders on margins come forward slowly, after the startling events of Sept. 20-30, but the investment orders continue fair in number, if not for liberal amounts. The Railroad Mortgages, of old established credit, meet a fair inquiry at the Exchange Board. The following quotations were made at 3 o'clock P. M. Gold 107⅜@107½ ₱ cent.:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	106¾	106½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	107¾	108
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	110⅞	111⅛
American Gold	107¼	107½
Bills on London, 60 days	105¾	105¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	78½	79⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	84¼	86⅛
Pacific Mail	26¾	27⅝
St. Paul Common	22	22⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅞	22⅜
Western Union	46¼	47⅞
Erie	36⅛	37¾
Union Pacific	15½	16
Lake Shore	61	61⅞
Toledo and Wabash	35⅜	36
Harlem	102¾	102¾
North-west	34¼	34⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

₱ cent. reg., '81	110¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110¼
₱ cent. coup., '81	112¼	5-20 reg., '67	109⅜
5-20 reg., '62	106	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	106½	5-20 reg., '68	109⅜
5-20 reg., '64	106½	5-20 coup., '68	111½
5-20 coup., '64	107	10-40 reg.	105½
5-20 reg., '65	107	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 coup., '65	108	5s coup., '81	106½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109¼	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	63	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new	62½	Texan 10s, '76	80
Va. 6s, old	32	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Va. 6s, new	35	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Va. 6s, con. bds.	45¼	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	85
Va. 6s, def. bds.	7½	Ill. Coup. 6s, 79	85
Ga. 6s	59	Indiana 5s	102
Ga. 7s, new	70	Mich. 6s, '78-'79	85
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	40	Mich. 6s, '83	85
N. Car. 6s, old	19	N. Y. R. B. Loan	103½
N. Car. N. C. R.R.Co.C.	25	N. Y. C. B. Loan	103¼
S. Car. 6s	20	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
S. Car., Jan. & July	8	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
S. Car., F. A. '66	13½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
Mo. 6s	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.Is.	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103
Mo., Asy. or Uni.	80	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., G., '87	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	D., L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e.	80½	D., L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	80½	D., L. & W. 7s con.	91
Erie 1st mort. ex.	92½	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	75½
Erie 1st mort. 7s, '79	93	Gt. W. 1st Mort., '88	86
Erie 1st mort. 7s, '83	91¾	Gt. W. 2d Mort., '93	70
Long Dock bds.	90	G. & C. 2d Mort.	92
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s	90	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96½
A. & Sus. 1st bds.	97½	Mor. & E. 1st Mort.	95
M. C. 1st M. 8s, '82	105	Mor. & E. 2d Mort.	95
C. B. & Q. 8s 1st M.	105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
M. S. 7s 2d Mort.	86	C. & P. 3d Con. S. F.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	95	C. & P. 4th C. S. F.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95	Chic. & Alt. In.	90
C., P. & Ash. Old B.	90	O. & M. C. S. F.	84
Det., M. & T. Bds.	90	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	85
Lake Shore Div. B.	81½	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	70
P. R. 7s guar. by M.	92½	M. & St. P. 7s.G.R.D	70
Cent. P. Gold Bds.	80	M. & St. P.1st L.C.D	80½
U P. 1st M. Bds.	66½	Jol. & Chic. 1st M.	101
U. P. Land G. 7s	57	C., C. & I. C. 1st M.	72½
U. P. In. 10s	41	C., C. & I. C. 2d M.	48
Ill. Cent. 7s, '75	100	T., P. & W., E. D.	75
A. & T. H. 2d M. In.	70	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	B., H. & E. 1st M. 7s	20⅜
C. & N. W. In. B.	85	C. F. & Min. 1st M.	60

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96	96½
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	112½	
Pennsylvania Central*	83	83¼
Reading	99½	100
Lehigh Valley	53¾	54
Catawissa Preferred	38	39
Philadelphia and Erie	15	15½
Northern Central	20	
Lehigh Navigation	23	23⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	81	82

*Ex dividend 5 per cent. scrip, and our dispatch adds, "large short interest."

ROAD EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$469,251	$547,928
Atlantic & Pacific	115,503	116,206
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn.	139,998	126,968
Central Pacific	1,423,875	1,375,425
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	79,098	61,385
Chicago & North-western	1,451,827	1,433,948
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	406,922	428,598
Erie	1,882,421	1,743,752
Illinois Central	763,673	863,746
Ind.; Bloomington & Western	152,632	137,322
Kansas Pacific	360,734	442,822
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n	1,742,516	1,824,882
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,012,660	950,945
Pacific of Missouri	353,168	384,193
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	112,318	142,982
St. Louis, Alton & T.H. branches	55,450	58,664
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	180,645	213,325
St. Louis, Kansas City & No.	274,567	296,502
St. Louis & South-eastern	122,467	118,058
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	*112,593	115,140
Toledo, Wabash & Western	538,251	621,351
Total	$11,756,738	$12,394,240
Decrease, 1873	537,502	

EARNINGS FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$4,371,540	$3,276,742
Atlantic & Pacific	1,093,404	930,772
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min.	962,568	812,853
Central Pacific	11,606,804	10,636,039
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	586,905	515,473
Chicago & North-western	11,486,361	10,344,897
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind.	4,017,936	3,667,506
Erie	16,436,529	15,185,933
Illinois Central	6,813,564	6,576,838
Indianapolis, Bloom. & West.	1,293,026	1,131,147
Kansas Pacific	3,001,692	3,079,652
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	16,211,478	14,410,970
Milwaukee & St. Paul	7,496,681	5,747,114
Pacific of Missouri	3,045,298	2,916,458
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,168,765	1,170,198
St. Louis, A. & T. H. branches	505,059	414,511
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	1,949,796	1,841,863
St. Louis, Kansas City & Mo.	2,298,604	2,347,254
Toledo, Wabash & Western	4,981,339	4,988,740
Total	$99,269,399	$92,682,449
Increase	6,586,950	

—*Daily Bulletin.*

Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of October, 1873	$1,423,875
For the month of October, 1872	1,285,567
For the month of October, 1871	981,005
Earnings first ten months, 1873	11,606,804
Earnings first ten months, 1872	10,593,011
Earnings first ten months, 1871	7,897,480

The week's Imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,013,527.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

"A meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday, the main purpose of which was to consider the feasibility of a semi-annual dividend. To this end, the Finance Committee of the board submitted a report giving the receipts and expenses of the company for the six months ending Oct. 31. From the statement of the Controller, it appears that the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches (estimating the month of October) were $13,202,701 82; expenses for the same period, $8,071,393 60; leaving net earnings of $5,131,308 22. To which must be added balance of income from interest on sundry bonds and stocks of other companies, after payment of interest on the floating debt of the company, $918,294 78. Total profits, $6,049,603. It also appears from the statement of the Controller that the gross earnings of the United Railroads and Canal of New-Jersey for the time were $5,625,267 77; expenses for same period, $3,940,986 76, leaving net earnings of $1,684,281 01. To this is to be added rents, interest, and dividends received by the Treasurer from property of United Railroads and Canal Company, $76,632 28, giving a total of $1,760,913 39. The amount paid as interest and dividend under the lease of the United Railroads and Canal is $1,820,249 28, leaving a deficit in operating the United Railroads and Canal for six months of $59,335 89. These figures leave net profits of Pennsylvania Railroad and United New-Jersey Railroads and Canal, $5,990,267 11. The Treasurer's statement shows that the amount required to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds of this company is $880,511 70; premium on gold to pay interest on bonds, $71,092 75; State tax on coupons and capital stock, $215,751 18; semi-annual amount due on purchase of State works, $230,000; rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, $65,123 29; interest on bonds and mortgages on real estate, $23,351 75; dividend of five per cent. on capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $3,363,419 37; making a total of $4,849,250 04, and leaving a balance to credit of income account, after payment of a November dividend of five per cent., of $1,141,017 07, which is over 1½ per cent. upon the whole capital of the company. Notwithstanding this flattering statement of net earnings, the company is compelled, in consequence of the prevailing financial panic during the past fifty days, to recommend the payment of the dividend in scrip, the money out of which it was proposed to pay it having all been absorbed in meeting payments for lateral lines, for additional rolling-stock, station and warehouses, third track, sidings, &c., necessary to meet the increased business, which, during the past two years, has been augmented over forty per cent. The capacity of the main line had reached its maximum without such improvements, which, when fully completed, will meet, it is believed, the demands of the increased traffic for several years to come. On this exhibit of the financial situation of the company the Finance Committee recommend to the board to declare a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings, clear of State tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th of December, 1873, in scrip of the company, which shall be payable on the 6th day of March, 1875, (fifteen months,) or sooner, at the option of the company, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In this connection the Treasurer of the company was directed to receive up to the 1st day of May, 1874, at par, the scrip issued by the company for the dividend declared in payment of instalments due and to become due this company on unpaid capital stock. After the disposal of the question of dividend the board took up for consideration Col. T. A. Scott's letter relative to his resignation of the office of First Vice President of the company, and disposed of the same by requesting President Thomson to notify Mr. Scott that the board do not deem it necessary or desirable that he should resign his position as Vice President of the company. It is thus seen that Col. Scott is to remain as First Vice President of the company, and that a five per cent. dividend in scrip is to be paid. This scrip, at six per cent., is to be payable at the option of the company at any time before the expiration of fifteen months—March 6, 1875—but is absolutely payable at that time. This scrip will no doubt come at once on the market as soon as issued, and will probably sell at about ninety per cent. This, for a scrip loan so soon redeemable, is a good investment, as it will pay the purchaser, at the price named, sixteen per cent. per annum—ten per cent. on the face of the scrip and six per cent. interest. The receipt of the scrip at par in payment of instalments on the capital is a judicious provision, and will probably insure the prompt payment of most, if not all, of the outstanding instalments, some $1,300,000."

The export clearances, hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—1,420 bales Cotton, 3,000 Staves, 15,791 bushels Wheat, 24,609 bushels Corn, 665 bxs. Bacon, 621 pkgs. Grease, 5 pkgs. Skins, 79 bales Bark, 11 bxs. Indigo, 4,272 bxs. Cheese, 500 bbls. Apples, 544 bxs. Meats, 20 bbls. Cranberries, 50 bbls. Flour.

By the City of Chester, for Liverpool—1,293 bales Cotton, 9 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 pks. Sewing-machines, 2,172 bxs. Bacon, 47 cases Rubber, 4 cases Linens, 57 cases Clocks, 176 cases Hides, 14 cases Laces, 928 bxs. Cheese, 9 pks. Woolens, 737 bbls. Apples, 348 bags Oil-cake, 43 bbls. Oysters, 63 tcs. Lard, 43 bxs. Hams, 49 bxs. Meats.

By the steamer Batavia, for Liverpool—22,914 bushels Wheat, 1,593 bales Cotton, 224 bales Leather, 24 pkgs. Carriage-ware, 82 cases Tobacco, 40 pks. Tobacco.

By the ship N. B. Palmer, for Liverpool—500 tcs. Resin, 6,000 Staves, 1,001 bales Cotton, 26,179 bushels Corn.

By the ship New World, for London—6 cases Nails, 31,481 bushels Wheat, 45 bxs. Furniture, 1,000 Oars, 48 hhds. Tobacco, 276 bbls. Resin, 461 bxs. Clocks, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 497 bales Gunny Cloth.

By the brig Kodiak, for Cadiz—110,400 Staves.

By the bark Morning Light, for Valencia—500 bbls. Petroleum, 2,500 cases Petroleum, 51,729 Staves.

By the steamer Greece, for Liverpool—28,787 bushels Wheat, 3,112 bales Cotton, 84 cases Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tallow, 300 tcs. Beef, 3 bbls. Apples, 421 pks. Lard, 645 pks. Grease, 700 bags Oil-cake, 1,363 bxs. Bacon, 159 pks. Tongues, 91 bales Skins, 50 bbls. Pork, 10 bales Hog Hair, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 172 bags Bark, 9 pks. Bladders, 48 pks. Car-wheels, 1 case Essential Oil.

By the steamer Smidt, for Bremen—294 hhds. Tobacco, 421 bags Rye, 4,925 bags Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 773 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer Rhein, for Bremen—250 bales Cotton, 645 cases Tobacco, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 30 cases Machinery, 2,762 bags Corn, 1,205 bxs. Starch, 153 bales Tobacco, 598 bbls. Apples, 4,336 bushels Rye, 1 case Sewing-machines, 1 Piano, 10 bxs. Bacon, 300 tcs. Lard, 173 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 12 kegs Potash Salt, 465 pks. Shooks and Heads.

By the steamer Alexandria, for Glasgow—1,100 bales Cotton, 550 bags Clover-seed, 15,000 bushels Corn, 18,191 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—300 bxs. Bacon, 2,460 Staves, 15 pks. Silver-ware, 209 bales Cotton, 40 bxs. Plows, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 20 tcs. Beef, 6 bbls. Varnish, 1,000 bxs. Meats, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 17,492 bushels Wheat, 650 bags Waste, 128 bags Clover-seed, 500 bbls. Linseed-oil, 55 hhds. Stearine, 1,564 bbls. Apples, 7 cks. Whalefoot, 20 bxs. Hams, 203 cases Tobacco, 11 tcs. Tongues, 40 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Homeward Bound, for Havre—10,200 Staves, 28,444 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ila G., for Queenstown—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Emelia, for Cork and orders—23,587 bushels Wheat.

By the bark G. Oneta, for Cork and orders—23,750 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Industry, for Queenstown and orders—12,738 bushels Corn.

By the brig Sophia, for Adra—8,785 cases Refined Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 83.—*Rea et al. vs. State of Missouri ex rel. Hayes.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In September, 1869, the First National Bank of Washington sued, in St. Louis, to recover of one Perry Fuller $10,000, and attachment was issued against certain property as belonging to him. Hayes claimed those goods, and thereupon the bank, with Rea and others as sureties, executed a bond to the State, conditioned that the bank should indemnify the Sheriff against the seizure of the goods, and should also satisfy Hayes, or any other person claiming title to the property, for any damage sustained by the seizure. The Sheriff then sold the goods under the attachment, and this suit, in the name of the State, was brought against the sureties. The only question in the case was, whether Fuller owned or had any property by way of secret trust, or otherwise, in the goods, or whether they belonged exclusively to Hayes. The verdict was for Hayes, and the case is brought here on the plea presented below—that the property was, in fact, Fuller's, held in secret trust by Hayes, and that the latter had no personal interest. A. F. Smith for plaintiffs; Sharp & Brodhead for defendants.

No. 85.—*Adams vs. Burks.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—Plaintiff brought a bill to restrain the defendant from using and selling, in Natick, coffins made under a patent, for which the plaintiff claimed the right for a district including Natick. The facts were that Burks sold to Adams the right within the district and afterward himself continued to sell coffins of the same patent in Natick, purchasing them outside of the district of parties who were manufacturing them under an assignment for other territory; and the question was whether Burks had the right to do this. The Court below held that he had, and dismissed the bill. The appeal presents the question for review here. E. H. Pierce and C. B. Goodrich for appellant; R. H. Dana, Jr., for defendant.

No. 86.—*Eunson et al. vs. Dodge et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This was a bill brought to restrain the defendants from using during an extended term a machine for sawing thin boards, which they had in use during the original term of the patent, and were using at the time of the extension. The court below decided that the defendants having been assignees of the patent for Hudson County, New-Jersey, during the original term, the machine used by them during that term is privileged to be used during the extended term, by the eighteenth section of the Patent act of July 4, 1836, and also under the decisions of this court in Wilson vs. Rousseau, 4 How. 646; and the correctness of this ruling is the subject of revision on the appeal. Whitney & Betts for appellants; S. D. Low for appellee.

Nos. 88 and 89.—*Chicago and North-western Railway Company vs. Fuller.*—Error to the Supreme Court for the State of Iowa.—This action was brought to enforce the liability of the railway company for an alleged violation of a law of the State making certain regulations, and requiring of railroads to conform thereto, under penalty, touching charges for the transportation of passengers and freight. The charge was that the company had violated the law by imposing double first-class rates for certain shipments of furniture from Chicago to Marshalltown, Iowa. The defense was that the law was unconstitutional and void as applied to the transportation of goods from another State to the State of Iowa, as being a regulation of commerce in violation of article 1, section 8, of the Federal Constitution. The court held that the law was valid, as within the police power of the State to protect its people from imposition and injustice, and the judgment was for complainants. It is here insisted that this judgment was erroneous. B. C. Cook for plaintiffs; J. H. Ashton and U. Wilson for defendant.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

THE COST OF A BOY'S NEGLIGENCE.

Samuel Holmes et al. vs. The New-York and Baltimore Transportation Company.—This was an action to recover the value of a quantity of copper transported to this City by defendants, and stolen from the dock after being unloaded from the vessel. The defense was that the company sent notice to plaintiff on Saturday to remove the property, but that they neglected it until Monday, and in the meantime the property was stolen. Plaintiffs proved that the defendants' boy did not deliver the message until Monday, and the jury found in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount, $779 79.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8—12:30 P. M.—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market this morning. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 92. Erie Railway shares touched 30 this morning; they are now quoted at 32.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 31.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 32.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 31½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary shipped December and January, at 8⅛d. do. deliverable December, at 7 15-16d. do. on the basis of Low Middlings, deliverable November, at 8 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,600 bales were American. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d. do., on the basis of Low Middlings, shipped October and November, at 8d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14⅛@14¼d. ₱ gallon.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 1-16d.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the Treasury: From receipts of taxes, $121,915 84; Croton-water rents, $105 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $5,900 99; street openings and improvement and interest, $7,137 37; ferry and market-cellar rent, market rents and fees, and interest on bond and mortgage, $1,797 35; Croton-water rents and penalties, $1,767 35; licenses, $50; fees Fourth District Police Court, $25; permits to build vaults, $2,533 25. Total, $141,234 15. Receipt of taxes for week ending Nov. 8, 1873: Nov. 3, $103,012 46; Nov. 5, $104,864 86; Nov. 6, $126,717 83; Nov. 7, 149,110 64; Nov. 8, $121,915 84. Total, $605,621 03. The Controller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Falls, the laborers on big pipes and Eighth avenue aqueduct repairs to 1st inst., $15,487 55.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Affairs in France have taken another remarkable turn. It will be remembered that debate was cut off on Wednesday on the motion of the Right to prolong Marshal MACMAHON's term for ten years. At least so it was intimated by cable, though it is clear from subsequent dispatches that the results of Wednesday's session were not fully reported. An ineffectual attempt was made by M. DUFAURE at that session to have the questions of the Executive and the Constitutional bills still pending referred to the same committee. Whether the narrow majority by which this motion was defeated induced the Right to abstain from pushing their proposal through without further delay does not appear. It is certain, however, that the question of the Executive powers has been relegated to a committee elected by the several bureaus of the Assembly, and that in this Committee of Fifteen the Left has got, quite unexpectedly, a majority of one. Of course the report of such a committee will necessarily be adverse to the proposal of the Right, and the Conservatives for the first time show a disposition to compromise. Firmness, moderation, and union among the friends of the Republic in the French Assembly now appear to be all that is required to save France. The immediate filling of the vacant seats, an early adjustment of the constitutional questions remaining unsettled, to be followed by a prorogation of the Assembly, and an appeal to the people to confirm or reject such legislation—these, or something like these, are the obvious requirements of the policy that is needed to make France and the Republic stable and strong.

It is a pity that the cause of Cuban independence cannot be prosecuted with a little less passion and a little more discretion. There can be no question about the barbarous haste with which the shooting of the patriot generals was determined on, and it is extremely probably that in the capture of the *Virginius* and subsequent acts, the Spanish authorities have put themselves in the wrong. The Cuban Junta ought to make the most of this opportunity to bring the question of Cuban insurgency within the range of international discussion. To talk wildly about "avenging" the acts done at Santiago de Cuba, and to proceed to the open enlistment of American citizens for that purpose, may be the natural enough result of patriotic indignation, but is hardly the way that countries are made free Our Government is as much bound to do all it can to prevent its harbors from being used for fitting out filibustering expeditions as it is to demand justice from Spain for any outrage that may have been committed on our flag. The Cubans should be careful to complicate the two duties as little as possible at the present juncture.

It is now certain that the Legislature of New-York is Republican by a good working majority in each House. The Senate is seventeen Republicans to fourteen Democrats and one Independent, while the Assembly has seventy-one Republicans to fifty-six Democrats and one Independent. There are many new members in both Houses, and in both, the political character of the representative has been changed as well as the person. In the Senate Democrats succeed Republicans in the Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first Districts, while the Republicans gain only the First District. In the Assembly Democrats come from unexpected localities. Essex, Montgomery, Warren, and Yates each send a Democrat, although giving the Republican State ticket a majority. It is another proof of the uncertainties of politics that, notwithstanding our general losses, we carry two districts in Albany County, one in Dutchess, and the Schuyler County District, which we failed to secure last year. But the general result, it will be seen, is a large addition to the Democratic members in both Houses. We do not regret the fact, for we are much more likely to have proper legislation when the two parties are thus evenly balanced.

Judge BRADY's decision that the recently-displaced Police Justices were entitled to a salary of $10,000 a year is one of considerable importance to the local Treasury. As we understand the matter, there is no act of the Legislature fixing the salaries of the old Police Justices at a higher rate than $5,000 a year, and during the last two years we believe that they have been paid on this basis. The authority for paying them $10,000 a year rested solely upon an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors. Now that the legal validity of this ordinance appears to have been established, the City will probably be called upon to pay some $90,000 as the arrears of salary due to the Police Justices. We presume that the decision will also affect the claims of the Justices' Clerks to be paid $5,000 instead of $3,000 a year, and of the Court Clerks to be paid $4,000 instead of $2,500. The law specified the lower sum, and the Board of Supervisors fixed the higher one. It was none the less a Tammany job, though the Supervisors appear to have acted legally, and the sum it will cost the City forms a notable addition to the list of Tammany swindles.

The brick-layers and laborers of this City are unquestionably the best judges of their own interests. They have a perfect right to strike for higher wages at this or any other season that they may think fit. If their employers can by this means be coerced into paying the old rates of wages, or if they can compel a compromise which will be rather more to their advantage than the threatened reduction, we suppose that sufficient justification will be afforded for the present strike. Even if they fail in both these things, and lose their employment into the bargain, it is reasonable enough for them to urge that they adopted the only means they knew of protecting their own interests, and that failure has nothing to do with the right or the wrong of their action. But then suppose that in the course of the Winter these men become, in consequence of their own acts, dependent on the charity of their fellow-citizens. By what process of reasoning can they establish a claim to share in the earnings of those who have had to make sacrifices to accommodate themselves to the necessity of the times? If people are to remember, in a season of depression like this, that they have rights only, and forget that they have any duties, we fear the Winter will be a hard one indeed.

By the timely offer of Controller GREEN to give the Charity Commissioners the use of unoccupied houses belonging to the City the homeless poor will be sheltered during the Winter. But how are they to be fed? It is evident that the usual resources of the Charity Commissioners will not be sufficient to meet the extraordinary demands which will be made upon them. Nor will our many and admirable private benevolent institutions be able to care for all applicants for relief, unless they are more liberally provided with means than in former years. In order to aid both our public and private charities, and to prevent suffering, a fund should be raised by voluntary contributions to provide food for the poor at the new lodging-houses furnished by the City. We do not doubt the Charity Commissioners would cheerfully take charge of this fund, and it would certainly do more good in their hands than in any other. The inclement season is upon us, and it is time to remember the poor, whom we have always with us, but now in greater numbers than usual.

Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the daring attempt to rob the National Bank of Wilmington, Del., and the evidence was sufficient to warrant the Magistrate in committing them for trial. There is, therefore, a gratifying prospect that something will be done to put a stop to a species of crime which involves danger to both life and property. Bank burglars are desperate as well as skillful, and when attacking the official having charge of the keys of the bank, do not hesitate to commit any outrage necessary to accomplish their purpose. Cases are upon record where they bound and gagged an entire family, and they would certainly have done so at Wilmington had not one of the ladies of the Cashier's family escaped to the street and given the alarm. Punishment has rarely followed crimes of this character, and it is to be hoped that the Wilmington case will prove an exception to the rule. One result of hard times is to make our thieves more desperate, and the officers of the law should use more than ordinary care to keep them in subjection. This is certainly true of this City, where the coming on of Winter is always marked by an increase of crimes against property.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

"The watch-dog of the Treasury," Mr. SPINNER, in his recent annual report, calls attention to the fact that there is a large falling off in receipts for the last fiscal year, amounting to $28,280,764 on Customs, and $16,912,863 on internal revenue. This decrease of revenue is properly attributed to the great reduction in taxation made by the last Congress, with popular approval. It may be added that the present fiscal year is beginning to show an additional decline in receipts arising from two causes, one mainly temporary and the other probably permanent. The lessened receipts for internal revenue are due to the business stagnation that now paralyzes industry and diminishes consumption. This can only be temporary in its character, and will terminate with the return of confidence; its effects, however, are likely to be somewhat more permanent, since after the storm is over, the wrecks still strew the shore. The caution, born of late occurrences, will for some time continue to exercise an influence over production and the volume of business, and therefore we cannot safely rely upon our recent large internal receipts. The revenue derived from Customs is likely to be permanently lower. Every day the country is enlarging the number and variety of her own productions, and becomes less dependent upon those of foreign lands. The recent shrinkage in prices, the existing abundance and lower wages of labor, and the fall in gold will accelerate this process, because it will cheapen production, while the advance in fuel and wages in Europe lessen competition. The increase of $3,000,000 in the public debt last month, and a probable increase during the present month, show declining receipts, but as these months are likely to present an exceptionally poor record, they furnish no just measure of the probable decline during the year. The fact, however, remains that unless future appropriations are upon a more economical scale, the receipts cannot be expected to do more than pay current expenses, interest, Sinking Fund charges, &c., leaving nothing for the reduction of the debt. Mr. SPINNER calls attention to this point, judiciously adding that the people are in no mood for increased taxation. Everybody feels poor just now, and will be apt to scrutinize Congressional expenditure just as closely as domestic, and voters would be particularly impatient of any increase in taxation, even for objects praiseworthy enough in themselves, and which would command public approbation at other times. Even the policy of debt-reduction would not justify increased taxation just now; nothing but the necessity of meeting current expenses at prudent figures would do so. But there is no reason to suppose that this cannot be done with present receipts.

Congressional appropriations last year outran the departmental estimates, almost without comment, since the country felt rich, and was in a generous mood. Our pockets were full of money, the debt rapidly declining, and mill, factory, and mine were all worked to their greatest capacity, so that liberal expenditures for the permanent benefit of the country were cheerfully acquiesced in; but this year works of improvement, unless absolutely necessary, will have to wait. Uncle Sam will content himself awhile with cultivating his farm without much additional expenditure for new implements, fencing, clearing roads, a new wing to his house, or fine furniture for his parlors. His affairs are in a splendid condition, his stewards have managed matters, in the main, entirely to his satisfaction, and he means to employ them for many a long day yet—as long, in fact, as they understand the needs of his farm as well as they have done in the past; (in fact, the old gentleman remembers that if it had not been for them he might have lost a very valuable part of his property, and been constantly quarreling with a disagreeable neighbor, now only a contented and submissive tenant;) but, then, just now he is money-poor. It is true that everybody is eager to lend him and to buy the produce of his farm, but his floating capital has been turned into fixed capital a little too rapidly—he has done too much work on the outlying edges of his property, and made investments which will yield splendidly in the future, but need a little more time than he had reckoned upon to make them paying. So that now he can hardly take stock in or indorse the bonds of contemplated railways, or any now partially built and requiring large aid for completion, even if they do open a fine part of his grounds, and would ultimately largely advance their value. The proposed big ditches to carry his product to the seaboard, as well as the general freight railway, will probably have to wait, since their advocates can hardly agree upon a route, and Uncle Sam's purse is not long enough to accommodate them all. He will hardly use his credit just now, even to aid in building more vessels to land at his docks, although he wants them badly enough to carry away the contents of his bursting barns. He is also likely to allow others to do his telegraphing and school-teaching a little while longer; at any rate, it is very improbable that he will pay two prices for poles and wires, but when he wants a telegraphic line, will either buy it at its actual cost or build it for himself.

He means to conduct his housekeeping, too, economically, so that he can make small payments upon the mortgage on his farm; it is not necessary that he should do this as rapidly as heretofore. As he is making sacrifices to pay off his own debts, it is hardly probable that he will assume the responsibility of two or three hundred million dollars of debt for his lately rebellious children, which would be a comfort mainly to speculators who have bought up these discredited obligations at low prices. He will be very apt to think that other debts can be met in the same way in which he takes care of his own—by economy and some self-sacrifice.

THE ARTIST TO HIS TRADE.

A gentleman familiar with the management of both the Brooklyn and Central Parks, was asked on a recent occasion, why the former was so much better planted than the New-York grounds. The answer was, "because the Brooklyn Commissioners interfered less with the landscape gardener." It must have often struck our artistic readers, how inferior this City is in grand and effective architecture; and yet some of the conditions are pre-eminently favorable, even more so than in the famous commercial cities of Italy to this development of art. We have "merchant princes," or merchant associations with wealth, which would have made the Doges of Venice or the merchants of Genoa seem paupers in comparison. We have a magnificent climate, the sun and sky of Italy with but little annoyance of smoke, and we have positions in our broad streets and squares eminently fitted to show off to the best advantage massive and symmetrical structures. Buildings are continually needed for commercial purposes, as large as the palaces of Genoa, or the public buildings of Venice. Unlimited purses are at the command of the architects, and there is, moreover, gathered in this City, a remarkable group of talent in the field of architecture and art. Why, then, do we not have better buildings? With the exception of the Art Union building, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, one or two commercial buildings, and the new Post Office structure, (which, even with a few faults, is to produce a very fine massive effect,) we have scarcely any good examples, or even copies, of the best Old World architecture.

We believe the explanation of our deficiency lies in a fact, well known among architects, that our merchants and bankers, who control mainly the expenditure for artistic purposes, all imagine they understand architecture as well as they do finance and discount. They have built country seats or laid out small grounds or directed the construction of churches and banks, and understand clearly the practical and constructive portions; they sit in judgment on the æsthetic design, as if they were as familiar with it as with the rate of exchange or the laws of banking. The architect finds himself differently treated from any other profession. If a lawyer goes to a merchant prince with his brief of a difficult case, or a physician gives him a diagnosis of his physical condition, or even an engineer presents him an exact mathematical estimate of a certain proposed scheme, the merchant, like a practical man, takes the professional judgment as wiser than his own, and accepts it and allows it to guide his action. But here an architect appears who has spent years in patient study of forms of beauty and of the laws of art, whose mind is imbued with the best designs and ideas of European art, and presents a carefully-designed "picture," an ideal of a building for a certain purpose, whose form, and tone, and coloring, and light and shadow, are to be "a thing of beauty" for all coming generations, every feature of which is related to its general design and unity, and he lays it before the rich merchant. The latter has not the slightest hesitation in at once sitting in judgment on it. He adds windows, changes the pediment, enlarges the roof, alters the height of stories, changes tone, color, form, and design, and has not the least idea that he is doing as one would do who should go to a picture of CHURCH's and attempt to put in his own touches, or as an artist might do who should endeavor to instruct a bank officer as to the rate of discount he must ask. *Chacun à son metier!* Let the merchant manage his own affairs and the architect build his own building!

One of the prominent defects in New-York buildings is a want of breadth of surface and of solid pediments. Let any one stand before a Genoese palace and ask himself what it is that gives it such a massive, grand air. Let him, if an American, compare it, for instance, with a building like the banking-house of the BROWN BROS., or of DREXEL & MORGAN, in Wall street—structures which must have cost more than any palace of Genoa. The Italian building has a heavy, massive pediment, with a deep shadow in the grand portals, and here and there broad surfaces, unbroken by windows. The American structure is pleasant and tasteful, but has a meagre foundation, and is much cut up with windows. Hardly one of the expensive Wall street and Broadway grand commercial buildings has a grand pediment. Even in the Art Union building, the deep shadow of the doorway, which, in its Venetian prototype, adds to the massiveness of the lower portion, is flattened by wooden doors inserted.

We have not the least doubt that these defects in New-York architecture are due to suggestions or directions of the merchants to the architects. The former dislike heavy foundations, and have a mania for many windows. Though most stores have even too much light, and must darken some windows, each new counting-house, bank, and store multiplies light indefinitely, in a climate which gives a glaring light. Before New-York equals Paris or the Italian cities in its architecture, or before our parks surpass the English parks, our merchant princes, and Park Commissioners, and all employers of artists must learn to leave the architect and landscape gardener to his art, and be humbly conscious that a difficult profession is not learned by intuition, or acquired at hap-hazard.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTURES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Besides the interest which all Americans should take in the Centennial from motives of patriotism and on account of the manner in which the exhibition will illustrate and promote the general progress of civilization, the great celebration has especial claims upon the attention of the people of New-York, arising from its rank as a manufacturing city. According to the census of 1870, the products of our manufactures were greater than those of any other city in the United States. The difference, indeed, between New-York and Philadelphia was, in proportion to the whole amount, very small; but, such as it was, it was in our favor. We owe it to ourselves that the position which the calculations of the census thus assign to us should not be lost sight of in the great industrial exhibition of 1876.

The immense commercial importance of our City has been, in some respects, an obstacle to a proper appreciation of our manufacturing interests. The Centennial will afford us an opportunity to show the country and the world what these interests really are. Strangers, when they come here, see our shipping and our mercantile establishments, and go away under the impression that they have seen a complete picture of the industries of New-York. The picture is, no doubt, correct so far as it goes; but there is an important element which it seldom contains. Of manufacturing operations, of which the products, according to the census, averaged over a million dollars for every working day in the year, many such strangers see absolutely nothing. Not one in ten, perhaps not one in a hundred of them, is conscious, when he leaves, that he has been in a great manufacturing city at all. The ingenuity, the enterprise, and the perseverance which have been displayed, often on a vast and extended scale, in this department of industry, are scarcely ever thought of by the great majority of them. To a certain degree this is inevitable. There are some obvious difficulties in the way of showing strangers so much of our manufacturing establishments as would be necessary to give a full view of their importance, though a good deal more might be done in this respect than is actually accomplished. But these difficulties, whatever their weight may be, are all the more reason why we should do ourselves justice at the Centennial. The circumstance that strangers go away from here very ignorant of the extent and variety of our manufactures is certainly a strong argument in favor of furnishing them with the means of information at the first convenient opportunity; and such an opportunity will be fully afforded at the great national celebration.

The distance from here to Philadelphia is entirely too small to be a source of any considerable extra expense or trouble to exhibitors. Anything that is worth showing on such an occasion will certainly be worth the cost of carrying ninety miles by rail. Indeed, there are some parts of Philadelphia from which the difficulty and expense of getting certain bulky articles to the exhibition building will probably be almost or quite as great as from any part of Manhattan Island. To any one familiar with the localities of the two cities, and with the cost and inconvenience of transportation through city streets, as compared with that by rail or water, the reasons for this will be at once apparent. Arrangements will undoubtedly be made to run the cars directly into the inclosures of the exhibition, so that there will be no trouble about transhipment at Philadelphia. The whole subject of delivering articles at the building is one which has been very carefully studied, and great pains will be taken to have the preparations for that purpose as thorough as they can possibly be made.

We are in no way forgetting, in these remarks, that the present condition of pecuniary affairs is bearing very hard upon manufacturers. But however great may be the temporary check which this cause may produce, there is no reason to doubt that long before the Centennial the great manufacturing industries of our country and of our City will have resumed their accustomed vigor. The money crisis will not deprive us of the talent and ingenuity which have done so much to give our manufactures their high position. These qualities are in themselves a mine of wealth to our City. Although we cannot estimate in precise figures their pecuniary value, yet it requires no deep study of political economy to see that they have such a value, and that it is exceedingly great. They form one of the sources of our prosperity upon which we will unquestionably be able to fall back when the emergency through which we are now passing is over. We earnestly hope that our citizens will see to it that at the exhibition in 1876 their value, not merely in a pecuniary point of view, but as a means, in other respects, of promoting the progress of civilization, is illustrated in an appropriate manner.

LITERARY CLAQUERS.

Every one knows that recognition of merit and sympathy is as necessary to the literary as to the dramatic artist. No one can write his best without feeling conscious of an audience, and an audience sympathetic and appreciative, to whom he addresses himself and for whom he unfolds himself. Even THOREAU, leading the life of an anchorite in the Concord woods, was sustained and stimulated by the assurance of a responsive circle of people who did not live in the woods, but in well-appointed houses, and who could listen to the voice from the solitude with all the more interest and attention, because it came from the solitude. Nor could CARLYLE or RUSKIN, fight however hard they may against the current of things, long send forth their warning cries if they did not catch here and there a reverberation. All this means that whoever speaks wishes to find hearers, and incidentally he wishes to obtain applause, which he may sometimes catch even in criticisms however adverse.

We recognize the necessity to literature, therefore, of responsive attention, and of a just criticism and sympathetic interest. That literature could live without them no one pretends to say. But there is a sort of manufactured applause, neither discrimination nor honestly sympathetic, just now in vogue, which has too much of the flavor of the *claquerie* about it to make it either useful to the author or honest to the public. The method is this—and it is a very clever one: The "eminent publishing house," by dint of a profuse generosity of its publications—or perhaps by a greater generosity of its money—gathers about it a retinue of "able" or "charming" or "versatile," or what-not letter-writers, men and women—though chiefly the latter, it appears—and teaches them how to launch its authors and books; and newspapers are found in New-York and elsewhere to take the letters as important additions to their "literary departments," if indeed not as their mainstay. The average reader is supposed to be astounded by the knowledge displayed by these "delightful" and "chatty" purveyors of literary information and criticism. They announce all the forthcoming books, they discover new geniuses, they forecast popular estimation, they even suggest what triumphs of the binder and printer are to be expected in the volumes to appear, and thus entirely obviate the necessity of criticism on the part of the fortunate newspapers favored with such correspondents, when the books do appear, as appear they eventually do, sailing under winds auspiciously tempered for them. The fond reader of these "chatty" letters is, of course, not supposed to know that after all they are only advertisements cleverly obtained by publishing houses, that very likely their substance is furnished by those houses themselves, which, if they do not exactly "keep a poet" themselves, do sometimes make a poet otherwise employed turn some part of his attention to the dignified prose work of assisting in the advertising of their wares. Meantime we are expected to regard the journals which are used as the medium of exploiting this valuable literary opinion and information—all the more valuable, of course, because they come from the publishers themselves (and why should a publisher take a book unless he knew it to be good?) as the patrons of American literature. Do they not give us columns every other day about the "rising poet," the "sweet essay writer," the "charming novelist," the "gentle singer," the "close and sympathetic observer of Nature," (with a big N, of course,) and in a light and airy way, inexpressibly captivating, deliciously genial, form our opinions for us, so that all we have to do is to buy the books; and even if we don't buy them we shall be able to talk very learnedly about them?

For ourselves, however, we have not felt the necessity of the services of the literary *claquers*. The publishers' own estimates of their books belong to our advertising columns—if they care to estimate them at all, for if wise they do not, leaving that to the buyer and critic. Our estimate of them we feel abundantly able to make for ourselves, without their assistance or that of their band of *claquers*, and we imagine that in the end both authors and publishers will fare better under such treatment. The system is a vicious one, hurtful to literature and degrading to its purveyors. The *claquers* may sometimes applaud an author of real merit, but they are just as likely to make themselves hoarse in cheering a bad one, for they are hired to applaud, not discriminate. We hope to see the nuisance of this "literary correspondence" trash speedily abated, but just now it seems to be the chief stock in trade of some of our neighbors. We fancy it is cheap.

A POLITICAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

The epidemic of revolution that has so long attracted attention to France and Spain has now made itself felt in Copenhagen. We noticed some time ago the tendencies toward home rule which were growing up in the outlying dependency of Iceland, but a crisis of much more importance has more suddenly arisen in Denmark itself, threatening the stability of the Constitution, and promising a conflict of unusual acerbity between the upper and lower classes of society. The circumstances which have brought this about are no less curious than the consequences prove likely to be important.

The Danish Folkething, recently dissolved, consisted of 101 members, each of whom receives for his legislative services a sum equivalent to nearly two dollars per diem. But even that is a large sum for most of the people who constitute the Assembly, which, in the present instance, was made up of day laborers, peasants, country scholmasters, small shopkeepers, and only twenty-seven men of social position and education. For some reason which has not been made apparent, the majority came to the conclusion that the Ministry were "not sufficiently complaisant," and accordingly, under the guidance of an ex-cobbler, they, on the day of the first sitting of the House, laid on the table a resolution declaring that under no circumstances would they work with that Ministry. The latter, paying no heed to this vote of want of confidence, proceeded to introduce the Finance bill, which the majority, after three days' debate, rejected. Upon this a royal decree issued for a dissolution, and in consequence the last two weeks have witnessed a scene of excitement in the little Kingdom which has rarely been surpassed. The Left is backed by the ignorant lower classes, and led on by unscrupulous demagogues. The Right or National Party has the sympathy of the middle and upper classes; and, as usual, the former are the more active, and not improbably the more numerous. The crisis thus brought on is now about culminating, and the fear is that, if the Left should still hold a majority, an era of anarchy is almost certain to ensue. Thoughtful observers in the Danish capital are even fearing the fate of Spain, and then of Poland. They describe the situation as one of supreme magnitude and peril, from which there is at present no evident means of escape. If the National Party win the elections, it is feared that political disturbances will be kindled throughout the country; and if, as seems to be more probable, the party of the Left increase their majority, one of two almost equally objectionable events must follow. Either the Ministry must resign and place the Government of the country in the hands of ignorant and unscrupulous as well as irresponsible people, who have no object beyond their own self-gratification, or the King must carry on the Government by the adoption of measures that are outside of the Constitution.

In the minds of all who recognize in its fullest meaning the right of the people to a representative government, there will be no doubt as to which alternative would be the proper one to adopt. But there are indications that the other will be taken. The late Folkething was only twelve days old at the time of its dissolution, and an impression exists in the Danish capital that if the majority should again prove victorious, another dissolution will immediately follow, and that special means will be adopted by the King for providing the necessary expenses of the Government. This is certainly a dangerous proceeding. The King will be not only setting the Constitution at defiance—an act which might under some circumstance be covered ultimately by an act of indemnity or justification—but he is also taking upon himself a responsibility which belongs rightly to the people, and which they should be allowed to assume. There is certainly some indication that in so doing he will receive support from the better classes of society, but that again means nothing less than a war of plebeian and patrician, which will be fully as disastrous as any other possible contingency. However great be the ignorance and incompetency of those members of the Folkething who constitute the majority, they are none the less representatives of the people, and in Parliament they have equal privileges with those of their more cultured associates. To create a despotism, to provoke anarchy and popular disturbance, are, either of them, more dangerous than to intrust power in a Constitutional Government to the party that has won a just claim to its possession. The former leads nowhere, except to political ruin; the latter, if unsuccessful in administration, would at least work out its own remedy, and indicate to the people a course for the future. We look on with interest at this somewhat remarkable crisis in Danish affairs, but not with any doubt as to the consequences that must ensue from a persistent opposition to the will of a large majority of the people.

CANADA.

DINNER TO GOLDWIN SMITH—MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 8.—Prof. Goldwin Smith was entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Queen's Hotel last night, prior to his departure for England.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Hon. R. W. Scott, of Ottawa, has resigned the Commissionership of the Crown lands and a seat in the Ontario Government, and accepted a seat in the Privy Council of the Dominion, without a portfolio. Mr. Ross has been appointed Minister of Militia.

RAILROAD STRIKE ENDED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The strike on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is ended by the submission of the men to the order of Vice President Jaques reducing their wages. The company will employ as many of the men as the interest of the company will justify. The strike was terminated through the intervention of a committee of merchants of Knoxville. The excitement has entirely subsided, and all the trains are running regularly without interruption. The company moved to-day all the accumulated freight, and traffic was resumed along the entire road from Bristol to Chattanooga. The Sheriff to-day served the balance of the notices in the suits brought in the Circuit Court yesterday by the company against the strikers for $500,000, for obstructing the business of the company by interfering with the trains and intimidating the workmen. All the trains on the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad resumed running to-day.

PROTECTION FROM INDIANS.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* records the return of Gov. Elbert from a trip to Leavenworth, where he went to consult Gen. Pope, the commander of the Department of the Missouri, and says: "The late Indian raid tried the Governor's patience sorely, and he determined to know what the Government was willing to do to prevent any future recurrence of it, at least during his administration. Gen. Pope was found most willing to co-operate with the Governor, and desirous to place his troops where they will afford the largest amount of protection. It being agreed that Indian raids are at an end for this year, Gen. Pope promises, early in the Spring, to post a company of cavalry on the Rio Las Animas, between Trinidad and Fort Lyon; a company near the head of Horse Creek, on the line of the Kansas Pacific, and a company on the Platte, at the mouth of Beaver Creek. These, with the forces to be kept at Fort Lyon and Fort Wallace, afford a cordon of troops along our entire eastern frontier from the Raton Mountains to the Platte River—the different stations within easy communicating distance of each other, and covering all points liable to Indian attack. Perhaps other stations may be agreed upon during the Winter. The Governor and the department commander will work together for the defense and protection of the frontier, and we are certain that our people will appreciate their efforts, and hope for their success."

OLD LETTERS.

Some weeks since, we published two very interesting letters of Washington and Jefferson to Gouverneur Morris, copied by a correspondent who had access to the originals, in the hands of Hon. Edwin Dodge, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. By the favor of this gentleman, our correspondent has obtained for publication copies of other interesting correspondence of Mr. Morris, never before published, and a second installment is now presented. An epistle of Gen. Schuyler will take precedence:

ALBANY, February 2d, 1783.

DEAR SIR: Col. Van Rensselaer, my father-in-law, intends to commence a suit against the corporation of Albany, who claim an exclusive right to all ferries leading to the city. He has engaged Mr. Benson, and wishes that you should be of counsel with him. Will you consider yourself as retained by the old gentleman? If you accede, you please to signify it, that I may do what is proper on the occasion.

Gansevoort, who will deliver you this, intends to solicit the office of Auditor, should one be appointed in this quarter. It is supposed that —— aims at it. That latter is what some deem a good man. He prays lustily, and sometimes preaches, and weeps plentifully; and yet some people are so uncharitable as to suspect that he may border a little on the hypocrite. Had I a voice in the appointment, I should go in favor of the former. * * * *

Your obedient servt., PH. SCHUYLER.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Esq.

The contents of this letter bear evidence that sometime before the cessation of hostilities between the crown and the colonists the latter had begun to make their calculations for a favorable termination of the struggle, and were engaging in litigation and office-seeking. The General's shrewd sarcasm on one of the latter class might possibly be applied to one or two politicians of the present day.

Next are some extracts from a chatty, gossiping letter from Robert Morris, the great and patriotic financier of the Revolution:

PHILADA., Jany. 2, 1790.

I wish you, my Dear Gouverneur, a happy New Year, and that you may live to enjoy many, very many of them. Was you here at this moment you would not only be happy in the Society of your Friends, but in the enjoyment of the Sweetest air of the mildest day you can possibly conceive. It seems as if we were to have no Winter, for we are arrived to this date without any appearance of cold weather.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Montgomerie, Doctor Jones, Mr. Ogden, and myself sat after Club last night until One o'Clock in the morning: so you may conclude that we were all pretty well, and in good spirits. You will, however, be sorry to hear, that your Friend Judge Hopkinson has had a severe Stroke, which deranged his Head and destroyed his memory. He has been in this situation about ten days, but is now beginning to mend a little. Doctor Jones seems to think a perfect recovery is very doubtful. His Family will be much in distress if he does not recover. I visited Doctor Franklyn yesterday. The old Gentn. keeps his bed, but his Face looks strong and wholesome, his spirits are good, and his Faculties perfect. His body and Limbs are wasting for want of air and exercise, and He is frequently in great pain from the Stone and Gravel: yet from all appearance he may last a good while longer.

Oswald has been abusing me very gravely, or rather the Lies through the channell of Oswald's Paper upon the Old Topic of my Public Accounts. It unfortunately happened that we could not get through them before the 4th of March last. I went to New-York solely on that business in October, 1788, and in Jany., 1789, and after the 4th March the Commissioner refused to Act, conceiving his Authority at an End, as, in fact, it really was, and I was forced to wait for the New Arrangements. My Enemies, taking advantage of this delay, have made the grossest misrepresentations, and boldly have asserted such barefaced falsehoods that I determined to bring them to Punishment and shame, if possible. I, therefore, demanded of Oswald the names of the Authors, which he refused, and I have brought an Action of damages against him, in consequence of which I have no doubt but He will be severely Trounced. In the mean time, I have no doubt of getting these Accounts examined and the Settlement completed during the Coming Session of Congress, and I expect to go for New-York in about ten days from this time.

Mr. Jefferson is not come on from Virginia yet, and I suppose nothing will be done in regard to Foreign appointments until he does come. I will forget the doings at Berny, and for several good reasons give way to the good opinion which I have always entertained of Him, consequently I am now prepared to treat him with respect and attention.

Affectionately yours, &c., ROBT. MORRIS.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Esq.

The signature in the original is gigantic, the capital R commencing it being full an inch in height. The anticipations of lengthened years for the venerable Franklin expressed in this letter were not realized; he expired in less than four months from its date.

The next relates entirely to literature:

HARTFORD, 24 April, 1787.

SIR: I take the liberty of requesting you to accept a copy of a Poem forwarded by Col. Humphreys. The Poem you once saw in manuscript. If it has received any improvement from the large corrections I have since given it, it is chiefly owing to the hints you then gave me, for which I am happy in an opportunity to testify my gratitude: and am, Sir, with the highest respect,

Your obt. servt.,
JOEL BARLOW.

The date of this letter makes it quite certain that the poem referred to was Barlow's "Vision of Columbus," an effort of much merit, by which the author was chiefly known in his day, and which attained a large measure of popularity during the thirty years following. It has long been out of print, with most of the characteristic epic literature of that period.

BOSTON'S RECOVERY.

The Boston papers take occasion, on the recurrence of the first anniversary of the great fire in that city, to show how much has been done during the year in improving the streets and rebuilding. The *Advertiser* says: "The sites burned over in November, 1872, are already generally covered with buildings finished as to their exterior, and a great many of them are fully occupied. With the single exception of the territory surrounding the new Post Office, there are no large gaps in the lines of buildings, and even here the delay has been from causes beyond the control of the owners of building lots. The most sanguine of men could hardly have anticipated that there would be so much to show for one year's operations, especially when it is remembered that Boston has been able to accomplish it without calling upon the generous friends who so freely offered help when the calamity fell upon them. In an architectural point of view, Boston has gained greatly by the fire. The city, too, has wisely availed itself of the occasion to widen and extend streets, so that, while the picturesqueness of the district is fully preserved, the avenues of trade are more commodious and more direct, and the architectural effects are no longer lost by reason of the narrowness and darkness of many of the streets. The buildings are not only more beautiful, more convenient and more accessible than those they have replaced, but they are also more secure against the assaults of fire. There are no longer the inflammable roofs and wooden cornices that carried the fire from building to building. The division walls are thicker, and they are really division walls. There is not so much combustible material in the fronts of the buildings as there was a year ago, though there is still too much of it. In general, the new buildings are not so lofty as the old, and this feature may be of great assistance in stopping the progress of future fires, if we are to have them. The security might have been increased by the general adoption of a system of iron protectors for doors and windows, which can be applied even now; but otherwise we are satisfied every reasonable precaution has been taken."

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer, authorizes the statement that no sub-division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be sustained in a strike unless they first obtain the advice of the whole organization, and no division or member will be sustained that interferes with a company's property or employes. The present strike in Tennessee is without the authority of the Brotherhood.

THE VIRGINIUS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING OF THE INSURGENT LEADERS.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch from Gen. Burriel, the commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to Captain General Jovellar, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.

To His Excellency the Captain General:

At 6 o'clock this morning, were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country, and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves "patriot generals:" Bernabe Varona, alias Bembeta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfuegos; Gen. Jesus del Sol and Brig. Gen. Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of volunteers, the force of regular infantry, and the sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure. (Signed,) BURRIEL.

THE VIRGINIUS AT KINGSTON.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER—A GRAND BALL GIVEN ON BOARD BY GEN. RYAN.

KINGSTON, Jam., Oct. 30.—The filibustering steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material which they had deposited in the powder magazine on her arrival, cleared for Limon Bay (?) on the 23d inst. The officers of Customs examined the baggage of every passenger who went on board, to provide against any irregularities or violation of the law. The evening before the Virginius sailed a grand ball was given on board by Gen. Ryan, who is the chief of the expedition.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THIS CITY—A MASS-MEETING TO-DAY.

Nothing additional had been received in this City yesterday, by the leaders of the Cuban Liberation Societies, in regard to the execution of Gens. Ryan, Varona, and others. Business among the Cuban citizens was almost at a stand-still. It is believed that the order to execute the men was given by the commander of the fort and not the Governor, as at first stated. An announcement was issued yesterday morning from the Junta in this City, to the effect that all the means possible should be used to form an expedition to set out at once to Cuba and take revenge. Capt. J. Brown, formerly in charge of one of the expeditions, is forming a corps to be composed of American citizens alone, to proceed to Cuba. Already two thousand names have been put on the roll, many of them old and well-tried soldiers. At the office, No. 62 Beaver street, men were busily engaged taking the names yesterday. From the first, when the intelligence of the capture of the Virginius was announced, several persons called at the head-quarters of the Amigos de Cuba, asking to be enrolled for another expedition, promising to equip themselves at their own expense. The offers have been accepted, and the list of names has increased considerably since the day previous. Mass-meetings of the Cubans will be held to-day at noon and to-morrow evening, to express their indignation at the atrocious acts of the Spanish authorities. Some means, it is said, will be taken to avenge them forthwith. On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the Cubans and their sympathizers will be held in Cooper Institute, with the view of taking steps to urge the Government to resent the insult and repeated outrages which the Spaniards have committed on American citizens. The following speakers are announced to take part in the proceedings: Hon. John McKeon, Gen. M. T. McMahon, A. O. Hall, Gen. J. Kilpatrick, C. A. Dana, Ethan Allen, Gen. Hayes, Gen. Burke, J. O'Donovan Rossa, and others. Beside the two expeditions nearly complete, which were to set out as soon as the Virginius had effected a landing, Gen. Quesada has formed another, and it was reported yesterday that there were 3,000 names enrolled. Of this number the majority are Cubans and exiles, the remainder being Americans and French.

C. F. G. Hipolito De Uriarte, the Spanish Consul, on being questioned yesterday as to the reliability of the news from Cuba, said that notwithstanding it came from the head-quarters of the volunteers in Havana, he had no reason to doubt it at all. He would not receive any tidings of the affair until Wednesday.

The Cuban bureau was thronged the greater part of the day, and Señor Viligentes, President of the Amigos de Cuba, was present for some time. The question of the time was what should be done, and excited discussions were carried on as to what action was necessary. Public opinion was in sympathy with the Cubans. The later dispatch received stating that the Government authorities in Spain had given orders to await further instructions from the Home Department before inflicting penalties is denounced as false, and merely done after the executions, in order to throw the blame on some of the officials for acting hastily, in order that the Government might escape the responsibility.

ARRIVAL OF A PARTY OF CUBAN REFUGEES IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—An open boat with a party of Cuban exiles arrived at St. Anns a few days ago. They were two days on the way. They are the bearers, they say, of important dispatches from Gen. Cespedes to the Cuban Junta in New-York. Among those arrived are Col. Fernando Lopez Queralta and Commander Louis Bezot.

JAMAICA.

A NEW TRADE IN COSTA RICA—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—Intelligence was received here by cable yesterday that a new line of steamers is to commence running between the island and New-York on the 4th of November.

The Colon cable has been put in working order between this place and Aspinwall, and is being worked by a private and independent company.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company expect to lay their new cable between Jamaica and Aspinwall next month, (November,) and to have it in working order and open to the public in December. We shall then have two cables instead of one.

The railway works at Costa Rica take a large body of laborers from this island monthly. A new trade has sprung up, and an enterprising Captain advertised for women. Some forty presented themselves in the belief that as laundresses they might do well, and many most respectable and industrious women were among the passengers. On arrival at Limon Bay, they were not permitted to leave the schooner until, one by one, some man come on board, selecting one of the women as his fancy dictated, and, paying down $15 in gold, was permitted to take her ashore. When our dispatches left Port Limon, there was only one of the forty female passengers on board who had not found a purchaser. The Captain of the schooner having got $600 passage money for a three-days' journey between Kingston and Port Limon, is probably preparing for another trip.

All the "black troops" are under orders for active service in Africa. They are preparing to embark, and are now awaiting a detachment from Nassau, expected in a few days. The Ninety-seventh Regiment, from Barbados, will take their place.

Jamaica has been visited by tropical rains such as she has not experienced for fifteen years. The rivers rose twenty-five feet above their natural level in twelve hours, and there was considerable loss of life and property in consequence.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—Joseph Hubbard was arrested in Suffield, to-day, charged with setting fire to the barn of James Hazard. He gave bonds to appear for trial.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. HARDEE.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 8.—The remains of Gen. W. J. Hardee reached this city this morning, and were met at the depot by a vast concourse of citizens. The stores were closed, business was suspended, and our whole people united in honoring the illustrious dead. The remains were escorted by a long procession to the late residence of the deceased. The funeral services took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when another immense procession escorted the body to the church, which was packed with people, hundreds remaining in the street, unable to gain admittance. After the services at the church the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery, and the body was consigned to the tomb. Citizens of all classes and conditions united to honor the memory of Gen. Hardee. The bells were tolled during the day. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in this State.

GENERAL NOTES.

It may interest somebody to know that thirty-five different kinds of fish are caught in Lake Erie.

The Louisville colored school now has 642 pupils, and bids fair soon to be one of the largest in the city.

One member-elect of the Massachusetts Legislature attained his seventy-ninth year on the day of the election.

The Providence *Journal* says that not a single dollar has been diverted from Senator Sprague's estate as a settlement upon his wife or children.

Mayor Hardy, of Selma, Ala., has appointed next Thursday, Nov. 13, as a special day of thanksgiving in that city for its escape from the yellow fever.

The Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Louisiana is to be held in Natchitoches on Wednesday next, Nov. 12.

An old resident of Elizabeth, N. J., spent a couple of days in Newark, last week, the first time he had passed a night away from home for nearly a quarter of a century.

There was only one ship at the Boston wharves on Friday, and in the past eleven months only seventy-one have arrived there. But the number of schooners has greatly increased of late.

Mr. F. P. James, a banker of this City, has built a $4,000 school-house in Deerfield, N. H., his native town, and guarantees the salary of a good male teacher for nine months in each year.

A New-England Society was organized in Detroit, Mich., last week, with Levi Bishop as President. The members will, of course, dine together on the 22d of December, for why else the organization?

Mrs. Lucy Stanton, mother of the late Secretary Stanton, died at the residence of her daughter in New-Brighton, Penn., on the 5th inst., after a short illness from congestion of the brain. She was eighty years of age.

The physicians of Memphis, Tenn., presented Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Arkansas, with a gold-headed cane upon his recent departure, after faithfully aiding them in caring for the yellow fever patients for over six weeks.

The New-Orleans *Republican* argues that the member of Congress from the Fourth District of Louisiana belongs by right to the colored race, and it warmly recommends Hon. Harry Lott, who was the Republican candidate for the vacancy last Fall for the position.

The Chicago *Times* denies that the recent elections afford any indication that the people of the United States are ready to "welcome back the putrid reminiscence and its political saurians," by by which it means the Democratic Party and its Bourbon leaders.

Mrs. Finegan, an old Irish woman, who had lived alone, so far as human companionship goes, for thirty years in a house in Columbus, Ga., died last week. She was very fond of pets, and not very choice in the selection, having, among others, two fierce dogs, two parrots, many tame mice and rats, and several chickens, all in the house with her.

The Pennsylvania State Centennial Committee has issued an address saying that, although it has been deemed best to relax the efforts of the committee for a time, owing to the financial troubles, it is hoped that the impression may not be created that the programme as heretofore set forth is not to be followed up to a successful result, and that no thoughtful citizen, whether in public or private life, will fail to do his part in this noble work.

A Boston merchant who became insane a day or two ago, barricaded himself in his store after putting out a placard stating that he was within, armed with a revolver, and ready to defend his castle. He had a chain fastened to the door so that it opened only a few inches, and he was supplied with a bed and food, and had a seven barreled revolver and some spare cartridges. He filled small orders through the opening of the door, but would not allow even his partner to enter.

A marble tablet has been placed in the City Library at New-Bedford, Mass., bearing the inscription: "This tablet commemorates the enlightened liberality of Sylvia Ann Howland, who bestowed upon the City of New-Bedford $200,000—$100,000 to aid in supplying the city with pure water, and $100,000 as a fund for the promotion of liberal education, by the enlargement of the Free Public Library, and by extending to the children and youth of the city the means of a wider and more generous culture."

Gov. Kellogg declined a public reception upon his return to New-Orleans, and said: "When under Republican rule the life and property of every citizen shall have been placed under the secure protection of the law, and political assassinations and violence shall have been suppressed; when we shall have put the finances of the State on a sound footing, reduced taxation, and increased our productive capacities by the vigorous prosecution of the great railroad and other enterprises now lying dormant, we can rejoice together without hesitation or reserve."

Ex-Minister Thomas H. Nelson has returned to his home in Terre Haute, Ind., and, the Indianapolis *Journal* says, declares he will never again go to Mexico during the remainder of his natural life. He is accompanied by the Ex-Empress Alice Yturbide and her son Augustine, and Mr. Barron, a wealthy gentleman of Mexico all of whom are soon to come to New-York, whence the two latter will set sail for England in a short time. Augustine, the son, ten years of age, is to be educated abroad, and it is Mr. Barron's intention to see him fully embarked in his studies before leaving. Mrs. Yturbide will take up her residence in Washington for the present.

Congressman H. Boardman Smith, of the Twenty-eighth District, has given his back pay to the Orphans' Home in Elmira. He says in his letter that he is not a candidate for re-election, and, while he thinks the Salary law cannot be successfully assailed as unconstitutional, illegal, or unjust, yet the amount of back pay was so large, the close of the session so near, and public virtue just then so conspicuously on trial before the country, its passage was a seeming public indecency, which, he was convinced at the time, the people, who of right rule this country, would not put up with. He says he has kept the money until the present time because he did not wish to seem to give it up under the whip of newspaper criticism; and that, in any event, in the present situation he shall not return it to the National Treasury.

OBITUARY.

MRS. GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

The death of Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee is announced. She died on Thursday morning last at her home, at Lexington, Va. She was the grand-daughter of Col. John Parke Custis, son of Washington's wife by her first husband. Her father, Mr. G. W. P. Custis, married and settled at Arlington House, and here Mrs. Lee, his only daughter, was born. She was considered a woman of strong intellectual powers, and was strongly Southern in her sentiments. When Gen. Lee assumed command of the Southern Army, she went to Richmond and remained there until the contest was over, after which she accompanied her husband to Lexington, Va., where she continued to reside up to the time of her death. She had been an invalid for about ten years with a rheumatic affection.

The obsequies of Mrs. Lee took place yesterday in the Memorial Chapel, in Lexington. Her three sons, W. H. F. Lee, Custis Lee, and Robert E. Lee, Jr., and her daughter, were present, besides a large concourse of friends. Her remains were deposited by the side of her husband's, in the memorial room. Mrs. Lee was sixty-seven years of age. Business was entirely suspended in Lexington, many places being draped in mourning, and the obsequies were very imposing.

A CAT'S LONG JOURNEY.

Some time ago, says the Hartford *Post*, Mr. E. W. Ives, superintendent of the factory of N. B. Stevens & Co., at Norfolk, Conn., took from his former house in Mt. Carmel, near New-Haven, his pet cat, and carried it with him to Norfolk, going from Mt. Carmel to New-Haven by the canal road from New-Haven, to Hartford by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, and from there to Norfolk by the Western Road. The cat stayed at Norfolk one day, and then was missed by Mr. Ives, and all efforts to find it proved unavailing. Three or four days after, Mr. Ives had word from Mt. Carmel that the cat had arrived there safe and sound, having walked the entire distance—fifty-four miles. It was again taken to Norfolk, and is now living there apparently without any desire to make any more pedestrian excursions.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The week at the Academy of Music was rounded off, yesterday afternoon, by a performance of "Marta." Mlle. Ostava Torriani, who is, without doubt, one of the most useful of Mr. Strakosch's artists, personated *Lady Henrietta* with intelligence and spirit; in respect of the other parts, the distribution was the same as for Wednesday's recital of Flotow's tuneful work. The arrangements for this week include performances of "Gli Ugonotti," with Mme. Nilsson, on Monday and Wednesday. "Rigoletto," with M. Maurel, is to follow, and, soon afterward, "Aïda."

TO-NIGHT'S OPERATIC CONCERT.

The second "operatic concert" of Mr. Strakosch's proposed series is to occur at Wallack's Theatre this evening. We have already printed the programme arranged for interpretation; its promise is great, and the reasonable tariff of prices ought to insure the presence of a large audience to enjoy its interpretation.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

Mr. Maretzek's company is to appear at the Lyceum Theatre, on Thursday and Friday. Thursday, "The Magic Flute" will be done, and Friday, "Il Trovatore" is to be given. It is understood that Signor Tamberlick and Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca will not be heard in New-York, after these performances, for several months.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts at Steinway Hall may be attended on the evening of Saturday week. We learn with much pleasure that the prospects of the success of these excellent entertainments are brilliant. On the first day of the sale of season tickets no less than 500 were at once purchased.

DRAMATIC.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Several changes of bill are to be made to-morrow. At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Lester Wallack will act in "Ours," which popular play will be produced with all the liberality and taste distinguishing its earlier representations. At Booth's, Mr. Edwin Booth is to act in "Richelieu." At the Broadway Theatre, Miss Carlotta Leclercq will appear in a setting of "The New Magdalen," for which Mr. Wilkie Collins, the author, is to be credited. At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. Daly's drama of "The Flash of Lightning" will be revived. And, finally, at Wood's Museum, Mr. Hernandez Foster will perform by night in the play of "Jack Harkaway," Miss Louisa Hawthorne, in a piece called "Four Christmas Nights," supplying the afternoon entertainments.

MISS VAUGHN'S DEBUT.

After Miss Virginia Vaughn's début at the Broadway Theatre, there is no occasion for the lady's worst enemies to wish that she should write a book. Miss Vaughn performed, yesterday, in "The Actress of Padua," and at a very early stage of proceedings satisfied the spectators that she had not the slightest claim on their attention. She is neither gifted nor accomplished, nor is she young or prepossessing. There was strong provocation, throughout the evening, to laugh outright at her performance, but the merriment was generally, though not easily, suppressed. Mr. D'Orsay Ogden, who personated *Rodolfo*, was treated with less kindness, and had the actor taken part in a farce he could not have desired more success. The performance, as a whole, was, in brief, disgraceful. Further notice of it is unnecessary.

HOME GOSSIP.

A series of weekly entertainments, arranged for the gratification of the inmates of the Charity Hospital, at Blackwell's Island, was commenced some time ago, and, on Thursday evening last, the twentieth reunion was signalized by a performance of special interest. Miss Toedt played on the violin; Mrs. Evstaphieve, Miss Randall, and Messrs. McPherson and Gilbert sang; Mr. E. D. Davies asserted his skill as a ventriloquist, and readings and recitations were contributed by Messrs. Brougham, Locke, King, Dalton, and Andrews....Mlle. Fernande Tedesca, the young and accomplished violinist, has just returned to this City after a protracted tour, during which her precise and sympathetic execution of the best compositions of Spohr, Paganini, and Vieuxtemps elicited many evidences of admiration....Miss Neilson closed, yesterday, the second week of her engagement in Chicago....Mlle. Marie Bonfanti is expected from Europe to-day....Mr. Edwin Booth intends to occupy the estate of the late Mr. Barras, at Cos Cob....Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre company was last week in Troy, Albany, and Utica....To-morrow Miss Lotta will enter upon a two weeks' engagement in Buffalo....The Harvard series of symphony concerts, under the direction of Mr. Zerrahn, has been commenced in Boston....Mr. Maretzek's Italian opera troupe was at the Boston Theatre last week. They sing this week in Philadelphia....The Louisville Opera-house has been closed for the season....Mme. Janauschek was last week in Milwaukee....Signor Salvini was in Philadelphia. He had appeared in "Samson," and had produced a great impression....Mr. Grau's English Opera Troupe was at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Shiel Barry was at the California Theatre....Miss Lucille Western is acting in New-Orleans....The Vokes Family was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Miss Lydia Thompson is to perform this week in Allegheny, Penn....Mrs. Richings-Bernard has formed a concert troupe....Mr. Theodore Thomas has engaged a young Cincinnatian, Miss Emma Cranch, to sing in his symphony concerts....Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted in Cleveland last week.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton has presented Miss Wallis with a large and handsomely-bound volume containing all the criticisms upon the young actress' impersonation of *Cleopatra* at Drury lane....The Pasdeloup Popular Concerts have been recommenced at the Winter Circus, Paris, with an attractive programme, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The Countess De Paris and the Duke De Montpensier were present....According to the London *Echo* Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley are likely to appear together in March next, under Mr. Carl Rosa's auspices, in the "Lily of Killarney," Mr. Santley playing his original part, *Danny Mann*, and Mr. Sims Reeves, for the first time, *Myles-na-Coppaleen*....Miss Henrietta Hodson has, it is stated, undertaken to place a tablet over the grave of John Tobin at her own expense....Miss Braddon's new drama is founded upon Boccaccio's story of "Griselda." It will be in four acts, and is written in blank verse. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby will sustain the leading characters. It was understood that the new play would be produced at the Princess' Theatre at once....The third season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was to commence, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, with a performance of Handel's "Theodora." This work, which is stated to have been a great favorite with its composer, was first performed in 1750, and again in 1755, but has not since been heard publicly in London until the present year, when it was given by amateurs, under Mr. Barnby's direction, in the Hanover Square Rooms....Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, the well-known musician of Cologne, is writing his reminiscences of Mendelssohn, of whom he was a very intimate friend. Several unpublished letters of Mendelssohn to Dr. Hiller will be printed for the first time....Wagner has been, it is said, offered, by some enthusiastic capitalist, the sum necessary for the completion of the Bayreuth Temple of Opera, and for the production of the "Niebelungen," and has refused it....Frederick Wiech, father of Clara Wiech, better known as Madame Schumann, died at Lorchwitz, Dresden, last month. He was a well-known teacher of the pianoforte, and Chopin and Schumann were among his pupils. He was teaching Schumann when the latter "came a-courting" his master's accomplished daughter....*Galignani* states that out of eighty-eight female candidates who presented themselves for examination to be admitted into the singing classes of the Paris Conservatoire, only sixteen were accepted....Mme. Patti made her reappearance at Moscow, in the "Traviata," and her success was immense....The Paris journals state that the receipts at the Italian Opera, on the second performance of Mlle. Belocca, in the "Barbière," amounted to nearly 18,000 francs.

AMATEUR GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

A national amateur gymnastic and athletic tournament came off last evening at the Academy of Music, before a very large and respectable audience. It was the intention to apply the proceeds to the relief of the Memphis sufferers, but the associations having been advised that ample provision had been made for that object, and in view of the bleak and discouraging outlook of the approaching Winter at home, concluded to give the money to the poor of New-York. Twenty-five handsome and valuable gold medals—one for each competition—were offered. The following gymnasiums, clubs, and colleges, were represented: Members of J. Wood Gymnasium, New-York Athletic Club, New-York Turnverein, New-York Young Men's Christian Association, New-York Caledonian Club, Princeton, (N. J.) College, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Newark Catholic Institute, Yonkers Lyceum, Staten Island Turnverein, Newark Caledonian Club, Chicago Caledonian Club, and several individual entries. The performance, taken as a whole, was very creditable to the competitors, and in some cases the feats performed might well be envied by professional gymnasts. The prize offered for the best written essay on Physical culture was awarded to Mr. William Wood. Owing to the length of the programme, the performance was curtailed, and some of the acts will be competed for at a future date.

CALIFORNIA.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—ONE MAN SHOT AND THREE WOUNDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following account of a terrible tragedy was received from San Mateo to-day: About a year ago, John Green and Charles Kinzey, the proprietor of the Sinclair Hotel at Pescadero, exchanged properties. Green traded his rancho at Pescadero with Kinzey for land in Iowa and other States. Upon Green's going East he found that Kinzey did not own the land that he claimed to own. He came back and commenced a suit against Kinzey for damages. Green's wife had a claim filed for a homestead on the land at Pescades, and did not sign a resignation of her claim in the transaction with Kinzey, but on her return she went upon the land and took peaceable possession of her homestead, four or five days ago. Last evening Kinzey hired a number of men and attempted to oust the Green family and take possession of the house or burn it. Green forbade them to come on the land, and ordered them to leave. The attacking party, consisting of Wm. Dow, Alexander McLean, and Michael McLean, forced open a gate leading to the yard and made a rush for the door. Harvey Green, a brother of John, who was outside the door, was shot dead by the Kinzey party near the door. The Green family inside then opened fire upon the attacking party, and drove them away. Dow was slightly wounded, as was also Alex. McLean. John Green had one of his fingers shot off. Kinzey and his gang were arrested, and taken to Redwood City, where there was great excitement and threats of lynching them. A coroner's jury in the case of Harvey Green found the Kinzey party guilty of murder in the first degree.

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

THE FARMERS CLAIMING THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO ALL THE INLAND WATERS OF THE STATE.

The following petition or address relative to farming interests in California, is being extensively circulated and signed by those engaged in agricultural pursuits in that State:

First—Recognizing the natural divisions of our seasons into dry and rainy, and that the farmers of the State are wholly dependent for remunerative crops on a sufficient supply of water; and recognizing, and looking full in the face the further fact that nearly all of the inland waters of the State available for the purpose of irrigation are now under either the practical or asserted control of private corporations, or confederated capital in some form, they hold that the inland waters of this State, its lakes, rivers, and streams, are, and of right ought to be, the property of the State, or of the people thereof, and subject to the use and control of the people through their creature, the Legislature of the State, and that each inhabitant of the State is, of right, as much entitled to the use and benefits of an equitable proportion of the inland waters of the State as he is to a sufficiency of the free air of heaven.

Second—That the asserted propositian that a few, or any number of men can, under the forms or privileges of a corporation, joint stock or other association, lay claim to and hold as private property the first right or exclusive privilege to use, for their own gain, to the impoverishment of the general public, any of the inland waters of this State, is false; that it is indefensible in reason, law, or justice, and an unblushing outrage upon the people, and especially upon the farmers of this State.

Third—That it is not only the right, but it is the duty of the Legislature of California to at once take and retain the control of all the inland waters of the State, and by a general law provide the mode and means of dividing the whole State into irrigation districts, and for distributing, under fixed, equitable rules, the waters of each district among the land and mine owners therof, whose lands and mines are susceptible of being advantageously supplied with water; that the State should defray the expense of laying out and surveying the several districts; that the lands and mines of each district susceptible of being advantageously supplied with water should pay, by taxation, for constructing and keeping in repair the canals and other means of conveying the water, and for that purpose each district should be authorized, under a general law, to issue its bonds.

Fourth—That in order to secure to the people of this State their right to the use of the inland waters of the State, the Legislature to which this petition is addressed should, before its adjournment, provide a way for condemning every and all actual, asserted, or pretended prior rights, privileges, or franchises to or in the use of any of the inland waters of the State, whether held by individuals, associations, or corporations, and the same should be condemned to the public use of supplying the lands and the mines of this State with water, and the price of the thing condemned should be paid out of the State Treasury.

FATHER HYACINTHE AT GENEVA.

Writing from Geneva on Oct. 19, the correspondent of the London *Echo* says:

"Father Hyacinthe has been made curé—that is, Vicar or Rector of Geneva. It was not possible to put this shining light under a bushel. The Holy Roman Empire could no more put him down than they could put down Luther before him. He has been elected by the people, and has this week duly taken the oaths to the Government, and henceforth he is to preside over the magnificent cathedral-like church, which stands second only in importance to the old Cathedral of Geneva. It is a common error to suppose that the great French orator who lately drew such crowds of men to Notre Dame, at Paris, has broken with the Roman Catholic religion and is about to become a Protestant. No such thing. He has broken with the Pope, and rejects what he declares to be the corruptions of modern Romanism. He goes back to the first century, and believes himself to hold the pure Roman Christianity of that favored epoch. He is thus, in fact, the working head of the Old Catholics, or those who have recently separated themselves from the Pope and all his works, and are bent upon the reconstitution of the present doctrine and discipline of Rome.

What are Father Hyacinthe's present opinions? That is not an easy question to answer. They are sharply defined at those points where they clash with modern Rome. These points are three. First, he rejects the compulsory confession to a priest. He does not reject confession, nor confession to a priest, but the practice thereof is to be left entirely to each individual. This point at once shows his divergence from orthodox Romanism. The abuse of the confessional seems to have been for years a thorn in the good Father's side. In his noble *Conferences* he seems at times to writhe under it with a kind of suppressed agony—until at last the moment came to speak out boldly, and declare openly what most thinking people must feel, that the constant brooding over evil by the young and innocent in confession increased the evil instead of subduing it, and often inflamed the very passions which it was intended to quell.

The second point is the celibacy of the priests. Not long ago the Father, like Luther, took to himself a wife; but, instead of marrying a nun, like the great reformer, he married a charming American lady, of great intelligence and refinement, and is now able to call himself a father by a better, because a more natural, right than before.

The third and last point is the restoration of the cup to the laity. What the Father's exact notions about transubstantiation may be I am not in a position to state, but one thing is certain, he has avowedly embarked upon a free and independent course of action, and is determined to follow his conscience and truth wherever these may land him. On many questions he declines to speak decisively. He is more guarded and diplomatic—let us say in a word, wiser—in his generation than most reformers.

Great was the rage on Wednesday among the Ultramontane or orthodox Catholics when it was known that Father Hyacinthe had accepted the curéship of Geneva. The day after the election a silly rumor was got up that the Police would take possession of the new Catholic church, and close it against the people. So all day long crowds assembled outside, and the clergy were really obliged to send for the Police, and so at last the church was actually closed, although the original rumor was a mere canard. All this increased the excitement. The Ultramontanes were hustled by the Old Catholics, and the Old Catholics by the Ultramontanes, and the Protestants, of course, hustled both, and all the roughs in Geneva had a field-day. As may easily be supposed, Father Hyacinthe was too busy to take any part in such childish agitations. He remained all day at his little house outside Geneva, which looks out upon the lake through quiet trees and peaceful Autumn flowers. Thither I repaired at the very time when noisy crowds were clamoring outside his church, and found him arranging countless details with some priests of the new movement—indeed, I learned that for two days he had hardly taken a meal, so great was the press of business."

VIRGINIA.

THE JAMES RIVER—ATTRACTIONS OF RICHMOND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

The city within whose limits once was held the court of the mighty Powhatan, and which still preserves the mythical rock whereon Smith's head was laid as the scowling warriors gathered around with bloody intent, may well claim to possess more of historic interest than any other city of the Union. From the day when the settlers of Yorktown besieged the Indians entrenched on its seven hills, to the present, it has had periodic returns of the same early fate. Playing thus a prominent part in the first act of our nation's history, it has, as all know, been the scene of the greatest and latest tragedy. No one should visit Richmond without seeing its wonders, traditionary though some of the far-gone past may be, those of the later day are vivid enough to compensate for the doubt which may be thrown around the home of Powhatan, the rock in which Capt. Smith had fitted snugly, or the farm whereat Rolfe and his wife spent their days after the triumphal honeymoon in England had faded in the stern reality of the life of a pioneer settler.

The traveler from New-York who would see this city in its best view should approach it by the river from Norfolk. The steamers from New-York sometimes make this part of the river in daylight, and in the pleasant weather of Spring, Summer, or Autumn there is not any more comfortable mode of reaching either Norfolk or Richmond than by these steamers. The present passenger-boats of the line are unsurpassed in their accommodations by any coastwise or ocean steamers leaving the City of New-York, and the trip is so short that the most squeamish person hardly becomes sea-sick before that disgusting experience is ended by entrance into the gates guarded by Fortress Monroe and the quiet of gliding through the calm waters of Hampton Roads. To those however, who would see all of James River, from the broad waters whereon, in the hull of the Merrimack and the little Monitor, was decided the fate of New-York City, and perhaps of the Union, to the uplift of granite which makes the Richmond hills, puts an end to navigation, and makes one of the best water-powers in the country, should stop over night in Norfolk, and take the day boat up the James. This I say because the New-York steamer seldom leaves Norfolk before 10 P. M., and, while its passengers are usually quieted with a sight of Richmond, gilded with the light of a morning sun, a sight to see which is well worth the trip from New-York, yet they will miss the view of Jamestown, of the lower river, so rich in historic of early days, and also of Drew's Bluff and the famous Dutch Gap Canal. The lands along the James in the Spring are covered with the rich verdure of varied crops; later they seem to be a sea of gold, as the heavily-laden heads of wheat wave lazily in the gentle breeze of Summer. Nowhere else are there to be found such wheat lands as these; and all along the banks may be seen the traces of the former lordly proprietors; palatine princes they truly were in the days gone by. It seemed like a desecration when a practical man supplemented another's glowing description of those days with the statement that even now there was not an acre of these lands which would not bring thirty bushels of wheat, and some more. I note in one of the Richmond papers an advertisement of Edmund Ruffin's famous farm as for sale. It probably has not a superior in the Union in point of fertility or excellence of location. But it must shake the bones of the proud old man in his grave that the darling home of his heart should have to pass into the hands of strangers—perhaps a Northerner.

On a previous trip up the river the steamer went through the Dutch Gap Canal, but tide and water were both against us last week, and many were the hearty wishes that Gen. Butler had dug his "big ditch" a little wider and deeper, as we wound slowly around the Seven-mile Bend, which the too shallow cut of two hundred yards might have saved us. The land in this bend is that said to have been granted by Powhatan as a bridal gift to Rolfe and his Indian bride. At present it is in great part a dreary waste of weeds, but is capable of being and has been a princely estate. The James River improvements, at Rockett's, being carried on with money furnished jointly by the United States Government and the city, should be extended to include widening and deepening this canal, as even in its entirety it is a very small job.

The chief attractions to the stranger in and around the City of Richmond are the fortifications; the cemetery, in which is the very singular monument "to the Confederate Dead;" the State Capitol and its grounds, the Libby Prison, the African Church, and to those who fancy the material present more than relics of the past, an examination of the water-power, the iron works, and the granite quarries, will be of great interest.

The water power of Richmond and its suburb Manchester has a possibility probably beyond that of any other in the Union. Located just at the head of tide water and also of navigation for vessels of large size it could be so arranged as to give a power equal to that of millions of horses. To what extent the future will develop it it is impossible to say, but at present not one-fourth of the power now available is used, and I noted that many establishments in the city derived their power from steam generated with coal for fuel. The water power from the canal is used by the Tredegar Iron Works, the Gallego and Haxall and Crenshaw's Flour Mills, the paper mill, and one or two smaller establishments. At the upper end of the Tredegar Works the level of the canal is more than one hundred feet above the river level, and by damming the river a few miles above another canal could be brought in higher up the hills, more than doubling the water power. The Old Dominion Nail Works, located on an island in the river, supply their own power by a short dam and race. On the Manchester side a canal supplied by a dam about two miles above the railroad bridge furnishes abundant water power, and three cotton factories are now run by it. Besides these there are in the city agricultural implement works, saw mill, engine and machine shops, sumac mills, and tobacco factories, which use steam power. The most extensive concern in Richmond, and of its kind in the South, is the Tredegar Works. They were the main stay of the late Confederacy; there most of the cannon were cast and the plates for the iron-clads rolled. They have since been much enlarged and improved, and are now fitted to turn out 120 car-wheels and fifteen two-truck cars, or thirty one-truck cars per day. They also roll fish bar ties and make railroad spikes and chairs, and manufacture all the irons for their cars. One of their workmen has just invented a machine for making horse-shoes, and he was turning them out with rapidity and precision during my visit. I could not judge of their value compared with others, but blacksmiths told me that they were the best machine-made shoes they had ever seen. The works last year employed 1,500 men, and until lately have this year worked 1,000, but have lately had only 300 at work. But one or two reheating furnaces were in heat, in which men were working up scrap, picked up about the yard, but the foreman told me that after the election they would start more to roll some merchant for supply of regular customers.

The most active industry I have found around Richmond is the granite quarries. The excellence of Richmond granite has long been known, and the quarries were worked before the war, but not to the extent nor with the judgment or system that they are at this time. They are all now owned in whole or part by Northern capital, and the companies are as follows: Andrews, Ordway & Greer have the contract to furnish the Government buildings at Washington. They work about 250 men in their quarry, and 350 to 400 at Rocketts in dressing stone. Their quarry is located on a branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and is about seven miles from the city. They are also furnishing the stone for the Western Union Telegraph Company's building in New-York City. The Old Dominion Company's quarry is located immediately on the Danville Railroad, five miles from Richmond. They work about 250 hands, and do not dress any stone, but merely smooth off. The Richmond Granite Company have their quarry on the north side of the river, and work about 200 hands. The owners are Philadelphians. The New-York Granite Company, also on the north side of the James River, work about 100 hands. The James River Company are on the south side, but is not now working. They are located down the James from Richmond. Another company, with New-York owners, were just ready to commence work when the panic changed their plans. It may safely be estimated that the joint production of these works is full 600 tons of granite, building stone, curb and paving blocks per day.

The most interesting of all these establishments I conceived to be the Old Dominion Company's works, as they work the colored Penitentiary convicts under a contract with the State Government. Their contract calls for 300, but at the time of my visit they had only 290. They pay for them forty cents per day, and furnish food and clothes and the clothes must be bought from the State. The State pays the doctor's bills. They are shut up at night in strong cabins or cells inside of a stockade. They are guarded by twenty men, armed with double-barrel guns, over whom is a Captain. These men are paid $40 per month. I asked Mr. O'Keefe, foreman of the quarries, if they were as cheap labor as ordinary hired hands. He replied that he would not say as to that, "but one thing was sure, they could always be depended on to be ready for work." They certainly seemed to be as cheerful as any set of hands I ever saw who were as free as air. The quarters in which they slept were clean, well ventilated, and warmed with steam. The company work about fifty other hands. The works comprise two quarries and hundreds of acres of granite. They are owned mostly in Philadelphia, and superintended by Mr. Robert Graham, a Pennsylvanian. The stone is not quite so dark as Quincy but is equally as durable. This company's quarries turn out about 200 tons of building-stone, curb, block and paving blocks per day. Trains take the stone direct from the quarry to the schooners lying at the Rocketts below Richmond. Freight from the quarry to Philadelphia is about $2 per long ton. Their upper or western quarry is said by judges to be the finest and largest body of granite ever seen in one mass without seams or cracks. It stood out bold, clear, and smooth, forty-five feet high. The mode of blasting off the immense blocks was interesting. Two holes are drilled an inch or an inch and a half apart, both to a depth of five or ten feet; the partition between these holes is then broken out by a chisel, and the broad hole thus made is cleaned out and charged with powder. The blast is then let off, and the rock splits almost as straight as a chalk line, the broad hole acting as a wedge or pry. The large masses thus split off are subdivided by holes in which wedges are inserted and driven tight, thus making neat and accurate cuts. The works use one and a half kegs of powder per day, and prefer it to nitro-glycerine or dualin, because it does not crack up the rock, and is thought to be less dangerous.

THE BURNING OF THE BAVARIAN

THE DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST—STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

Mr. L. A. McPherson, Purser of the Canadian Navigation Company's iron steamer Bavarian, which was burned on Lake Ontario, on Thursday evening, has arrived in Toronto, and has given the following account of the disaster:

"We left Toronto yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. When off Oshawa, and about fifteen miles from shore, a fire broke out amidships, and the boat was almost immediately in a mass of flames. Three boats were lowered, one of which drifted away before any one got into it. It was not blowing hard at the time. The other two boats reached land in safety about 1 o'clock this morning. One of them was commanded by the first mate, John Henderson, of Charlotte, N. Y., and contained thirteen persons, two of whom were passengers and the rest members of the crew. The passengers were J. J. Parmenter, Toronto, and Master James Clare, of Manitoba; the others were Charles Bradley, second mate; James Finucane, the watchman; two firemen; L. Lecont, wheelsman; Wm. Merchiston and John Revere, waiters, a mess-room boy, a deck hand, whose name I do not know, and Henderson and myself. The other boat was commanded by the pilot, a Frenchman, whose first name is Napoleon, and contained nine persons, all belonging to the crew. Among them were the ladies' maid, Ann Gerraghty, and John McGowan, fireman. The names of the others I do not know. There were fourteen persons left aboard the steamer who could not be got off. The flames spread so quickly that it was almost impossible to do anything. One of the small-boats was scorched, and one of the mates got his face burnt. Among those lost are the Captain, Charles Carmichael, of Toronto; the chief engineer, William Finucane, of Prescott; the steward, William Spence, of Lachine, formerly of Kingston; Mrs. Sibbald and daugther, of Brockville; Miss Ireland, of Kingston, who was returning home from Chatham, where she had been seeing her brother, and Mr. Hillyard Wear, of Chatham, who had been traveling with her. There was very little screaming or anything of that sort, but when we were leaving the steamer I heard something like moaning. Some one said that they saw two women standing on her stern. The last I saw of Capt. Carmichael he was in the water holding on to a plank. He called out 'Charley, Charley, Charley,' to the second mate, who went over to him; a boy who was near him then got hold of the boat, and while we were pulling him in the Captain seemed to paddle away from us, and we lost him. Some one said that he had a life-preserver, but it is not likely he lived long, the water was so cold. A tug was towing the hull of the steamer into Whitby this morning when I left. She had on board about 1,300 barrels of apples, about fifty tons of bacon, and a small quantity of other freight when she was burned."

The Bavarian was the old steamer Kingston rebuilt. The Kingston was burned in the St. Lawrence a year ago last June, and the hull being of iron it was used in the construction of the Bavarian. The latter was put on the lake and river route on the 1st of last July. She was rebuilt as a very fine boat, valued at about $80,000. She was insured against fire to the amount of about $40,000 or $45,000, in Montreal offices.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive shoe manufactory of James Sawyer, in Danvers, Mass., was burned Friday night, together with some small buildings adjoining. Sawyer's loss is $35,000.

The stable of George B. Stetson, in Bridgewater, Mass., was burned Friday night, together with four fine carriages, six sets of harness and a large quantity of valuable property. The loss is between $10,000 and $12,000.

PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Penn. Nov. 8.—A special dispatch from Monongahela City, Penn., says that about 6 o'clock last evening a young man named Charles Clemens stabbed his father in the abdomen with a butcher's knife, and then thrust the weapon into his own side between the ribs. The young man died instantly. The father's wounds are believed to be fatal.

The most attractive display of Winter Suits and new style Overcoats will be made this week, at the north-east corner of Canal street and Broadway. Baldwin the clothier seems to be unscathed by the panic and fights the battle as usual with C. O. D. and uniformly low prices.—*Dispatch.*

A United States Senator, 6 Feet 4,

Had a tooth drawn at Colton's, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and wrote on their scroll, after his name: "It is worth a trip of 900 miles to have a tooth such as mine extracted without pain."—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S. Price $3. At No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Trees and Plants.

S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BRUGUIERE—SATHER.—At Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1873, by Right Rev. W. I. Kip, D. D., EMILE A. BRUGUIERE to JOSEPHINE F. SATHER. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOW—LOGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Welles Holley, of Hackensack, N. J., SIDNEY LOW to HATTIE ELOISE LOGAN.

ROWE—HEWITT.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the bride's parents', by Rev. Anson Gleason, CLAUDE D. ROWE to EMMA L., second daughter of Mahlon T. Hewitt, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WAY—CLARKE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Chas. C. Norton, THOMAS WAY, of Woodside, Long Island, to HARRIETTE RAINEY CLARKE, of New-York City.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Sherman, Texas, on Sunday, Nov. 2, FRANK D. BAKER, son of Eliza and the late Charles W. Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Church, on Stanton st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Marks.

FARNSWORTH.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MAUD, second daughter of Mrs. Hattie A. Farnsworth, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 380 West 45th st., on Monday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEROW.—At Plattekill, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, PHEBE, relict of the late Daniel Gerow, aged 89 years.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, at her late residence.

INNESS.—At his residence, No. 83 Monroe street, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Nov. 7, JOHN W. INNESS, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M. The remains to be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, for interment.

ROBY.—On Friday, Nov. 7, ANNE T. ROBY, wife of Edward H. Roby.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 149 East 85th st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SNIFFIN.—On Friday, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., after a sudden illness, ZENNIA, youngest daughter of Elisha and Mary Sniffin, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 90 Bedford av., corner Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Great reduction in prices at No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, and No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

A large assortment of parlor, library, and chamber suites, in every variety, to be sold to reduce stock.

WILLIAM H. LEE.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC—BETHESDA Mineral Spring Water.—That the inert, inefficient, and worthless mineral waters may be entirely supplanted by the wonderful Bethesda, Dr. A. H. HEATH has further reduced its price. As evidence of the universal demand for this almost miraculous curative agent, his last order to the springs was for 20,000 gallons this month. Almost all those thronging his offices (No. 200 Broadway) had exhausted the best medical skill, and were pronounced hopeless.

$10 TO $100 IN WALL ST. OFTEN LEADS TO a fortune. Thirty-two-page pamphlet free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers and brokers No. 39 Wall st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, at Bleecker buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.

GEORGE B. DEANE, JR., President.

WM. D. GREEN, SAMUEL DUNLAP, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular Church service will be held to-day and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—SEATS free. Twenty-third st., east of 3d av. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, after a brief third service, the first of a monthly course of lectures on "Soldiers and Servants of Christ Unto Life's End." Subject—"Bishop Heber," with readings.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "The Character of Christ." Strangers will be provided with seats.

"A VOICE FROM THE TEMPLE."—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Seven Vials of the Wrath of God." Rev., chap. xvi.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., J. M. Peebles lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., relative to his travels around the world, in connection with Spiritualism. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The afternoon service especially for the young, with second in the course of sermons on "Moses," by the Rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject, morning—"The Things That Remain." Evening—"The Fire on the Hearth." Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal, services on Sunday, 10:30 and 3:30. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS and Liberals of New-York will be held to-day at 2:30 P. M. at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., near 18th st.

COURAGE AND COWARDICE.

A Sermon to Young Men.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach in the Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., this (Sunday) [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this Church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may, from time to time, require.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture, Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Seats free at evening prayer at 3:30; morning service at 10:30, evening service, (second,) 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Thompson officiates morning and afternoon; Rev. John Colton Smith preaches in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Fear and Love in Religion." Evening subject—"How to Believe in God." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Morning service at 11, evening at 7:30. Subject of evening discourse—"The Necessity for Labor a Blessing." The public are invited.

[illegible] 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, open for divine service at 7:30 P. M. "Joseph a Type of Christ." Morning prayer, 10:30; Litany and communion 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th st., Rev. Henry Powers.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Model Philanthropist." Evening, to young people on "How to Spend the Winter." Elaborate music; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., will open for regular Sunday services on Sunday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Tuttle will preach at the first services.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 P. M.

FIVE OR SIX EARNEST MEN AND [illegible] wanted to teach in a flourishing Mission school (Episcopal) in this City. A better [illegible] seldom presents itself for those who [illegible] good. Also a number of ladies for the Sewing [illegible] connected therewith, and meeting one afternoon in the week. In both of these schools the number [illegible] is limited only by the number of teachers. Address S. T., Box No. 4,145 New-York Post Office.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK av. and 39th st.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 morning and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French, by Rev. C. Miel, at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th st., between 4th and Madison avs.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Good Soldier."

NEW CALVARY CHAPEL, ON EAST 23D ST., near 3d av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. William D. Walker, Pastor. Seats all free.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in Pilgrim Church, West 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs., morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Strangers made to feel at home.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. JOHN POISAL, D. D., OF BALTIMORE, will preach on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. King's. Strangers invited; seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at St. Luke's M. E. Church, corner 41st st. and 6th av.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,

Will preach in the

Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av. and 10th st.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,

And in Steinway Hall

AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.

Sermon in the evening to young men. Subject—"The Trial for the Future, and How to Meet It."

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Rest for Consumptives will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Sunday, Nov. 9, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. Reception at the House on Monday, 10th inst., when all interested in the charity are invited to attend.

UNION SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN

THIS EVENING,

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Addresses by

Rev. DR. S. H. TYNG, Sr.,

Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON

and others.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

VIEWS OF R. M. T. HUNTER—INDORSEMENT BY THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* publishes a letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter explanatory of his recent address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society in Winchester, in which he discussed the claim of the slaveholder to some compensation for the loss of the slaves. The *Whig* says: "We cordially indorse his views, and hold that the Southern representative who fails to urge the claims of our despoiled people in proper season will be recreant to his duty and faithless to the trust reposed in him. If there be grounds for technical objection, let them be urged by our late enemies, but not by the members of our own household. For we believe if we are but true to ourselves the time will come, as indicated by the letter published from a distinguished Northern gentleman to Mr. Hunter, when the North will recognize the justice of the claim and the propriety of its liquidation in some form that will bring great relief to our people. But whether the claim be recognized at once or not, the South is indebted to Mr. Hunter for saving the point, as well as for placing upon record Mr. Lincoln's views upon the subject, as expressed in the interview at Fortress Monroe." Mr. Hunter's letter is as follows:

"I did not make any proposition to pay the claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, or to compensate the owner for such loss, either in substance or form. That $400,000,000 would not pay for 4,500,000 slaves when they were emancipated is so obvious that I need not discuss the question. This amount would be very far from paying for such a number of slaves at the time of the emancipation. Nor did I propose to give absolutely $400,000,000, or any amount of money, to pay for these slaves. But on the contrary, suggested a deposit of that amount to the slaveholding States, without interest, to be loaned to the despoiled slaveholders in the same manner after the model and strictly upon the precedent of the act of June 23, 1836, depositing the surplus revenue of the United States with the different States upon the terms and in the manner therein specified. When the United States Government wished to transfer their surplus revenue to the States, finding that it had no authority to give money to the States, it saved the constitutional point and eluded the difficulty by giving the transfer the form of a loan or deposit without interest, to be resumed by the United States in certain events, and in a prescribed mode. I proposed that $400,000,000, the sum named by Mr. Lincoln as that which he was willing to give the despoiled slaveholders, should be deposited with the States without interest, and in the same manner to be loaned to the slaveholder in proportion to his losses. If the loan of the surplus revenue, in the manner in which it was made, was not an assumption of the power to give money to the States, not granted in the Constitution, then the deposit of the $400,000,000 with the slaveholding States, in the same manner and upon the same terms, would be no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbade the Government to pay for a slave lost by emancipation. The inducement to deposit the surplus revenue with the States was the hope that it would be used far more usefully for the purposes in this way than if it remained in the Treasury of the United States. Far greater would be the inducements to deposit the $400,000,000 with the slaveholding States for the easement and the benefit of the despoiled slaveholder, than existed for that of the surplus revenue when it took place. It would be difficult to estimate how much such a deposit, to be loaned to the slaveholder, would contribute to the prosperity and revival of the States of which he was a citizen. That this revival would greatly promote the inter-State trade and commerce, in which all are interested, is a proposition so plain as to need no discussion. All may see how much this would increase the capacity of those States, now so depressed, to contribute to the common taxes and burden of the country. Although unable to estimate the advantages of these pecuniary returns to the Government of the United States and their people, I should probably be not far wrong in saying that these advantages would repay before very long to the whole Union the expenses of the original outlay. But this is not all. The union and fraternal action of the two races in the South have been delayed by the fear, real or affected, on the part of the colored race that their former masters would seek to re-enslave them. This fear is so absurd that it is difficult to believe in its existence. But if it really exists, then such a measure could hardly fail to extinguish it, as the negro would feel that the claim of his former master had been satisfied, if not paid or compensated by the money of the United States. Perhaps there is no measure which would contribute more to restore peace between the two races. I say, then, that if the inducements to deposit the surplus revenue of the United States with the States were strong enough to justify the act, still more would a similar deposit of the $400,000,000 which I have proposed be commended for the probable beneficence of its operation. But the measure may be recommended on still higher grounds.

When the private property in slaves was taken by the United States for public uses, a claim accrued to the individual owner for just compensation under the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution. This claim thus accrued to the individual slave owner, not only upon consideration of justice, but upon the express provisions of the Constitution before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. It was a claim upon the United States, not of States but of individuals, and the obligation could only be discharged by a 'just compensation' to the despoiled owner or by a release of the claimant. The State had no authority to release the claim of the individual which accrued before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. On the contrary, the State, as a member of the Union, was partly bound for the payment of the debt, and could not release itself by any act but one of payment. It could no more release the United States from this obligation to compensate the individual owner for his property thus taken for public uses than it could release the United States from the claim of a private citizen whose land had been seized by the Government as the site for a light-house or a navy-yard. It could, however, and it did, assist in ratifying an amendment by which the United States Government was forbidden to discharge an obligation which it incurred under the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution. It could not release the United States from any interclaim of individuals, but it could say that they should not discharge this obligation or pay this debt. They thus multiplied the obstacles to a fair and practical solution of the difficulty, and aided to place the United States in this absurd dilemma. If they compensated the slaveholder, whose property was taken for public uses, they violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and if they failed to pay this claim, which accrued before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, they violated the Fifth Amendment, which declared that 'private property should not be taken for public uses without just compensation.' A dilemma produced by the Fourteenth Amendment so absurd that it is difficult to suppose that it was not suggested by passion on the one side, and adopted under the influence of fear by the other. But be that as it may, I do not propose either to attack the validity of this amendment or to violate it. A loan of $400,000,000 to the slaveholding States, without interest, to be loaned again on the same terms without interest, or with a small interest, to be recalled at the pleasure of the United States, is no payment in whole or in part for the loss sustained by the slaveholder, and if it be not, it is no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. But in the present depression of the former slaveholding interest in the South, the loan of this sum might go far to satisfy the claimant, although it would not pay him.

The United States Government might be thus relieved without any violation of either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and greatly to the advantage of all concerned. If the General Government, in the passage of the act for depositing money with the States, did not assume the power to give money to the States not granted in the Constitution, neither would the amendment forbidding her to pay the slaveholder for the loss of his slaves be violated by a deposit of $400,000,000 with the former slaveholding States. It might thus, perhaps, satisfy the just claimant under the Fifth Amendment without violating the Fourteenth, a result which would be much prized by all who value the reputation of the Government for good faith and fair dealing. It is, perhaps, due to candor for me to state that I was against the act for depositing the surplus revenue with the States, because I was afraid of the precedent for reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate here. But in the case which I am discussing there is no fear of the precedent, as this case can have no parallel hereafter. It is difficult to see how the conclusions which I have stated from the premises which are given can be resisted, unless either upon the ground that under the war power the United States could emancipate the slaves, without incurring the obligation to compensate the owners for their loss, or else because there could be no property in slaves. From the first claim the United States are estopped by their course of negotiation with Great Britain in the treaties which terminated the two wars which have been waged between these countries. In the seventh of the provisional articles between the two countries, agreed upon Nov. 30, 1782, it was stipulated that the British armies should withdraw without 'carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants,' and because they did carry away many negroes taken during the war, there was a correspondence between the Governments on that subject. In this correspondence a claim for compensation for those carried away was admitted by Sir Guy Carleton. In the first article of the Treaty of Ghent there was a similar stipulation on the part of Great Britain in regard to 'any slaves or other private property,' and because they did carry them away it was decided by the Emperor of Russia, to whose arbitration the case was submitted, that they should pay the American owners, which they did. Neither can they set up the plea that there was no property in slaves; for here they are met by the whole course of negotiations between the United States and foreign Governments on this subject, to say nothing of the legislation on the part of the Federal Government and the decisions of the courts upon the matter. This is a question which surely there can be no need of arguing here. In thus giving my opinion as to the justice and policy of the measure which I have suggested, I must say as Mr. Lincoln did in regard to the payment of $400,000,000 to the despoiled slaveholder, 'I speak only for myself; I am not authorized to speak for any one else upon this subject.' But while I maintain the justice and good policy of such a measure, I by no means propose to make an issue of it at this time. If the measure should ever be adopted, that day may be distant, and only after there is a great revolution in the public sentiment of the States which were non-slaveholding at the time of the emancipation. To press such a claim prematurely would only injure the chances and delay the time of its ultimate acknowledgment, should that ever take place. Should the measure be attempted too soon, an adverse decision might be provoked, in the present temper of the public mind, and the chances of its final adoption might be prejudiced or destroyed. But while I by no means recommend any practical issue to be made upon this question at present, I see no harm in keeping the claim alive, or in demonstrating its justice as far as it may be possible to do so. It was in this belief that upon a late occasion I endeavored to present the claim of my wronged and despoiled countrymen, and suggested that something should be done, which, although very far short of payment, might yet be considered possibly as a satisfaction for their wrongs."

FOREIGN NOTES.

A famine in Bengal seems inevitable. The Government is taking measures to meet the crisis, and large supplies of food are being provided. It is hoped, therefore, that a repetition of the horrors of 1866 will not occur.

The eightieth anniversary of the death of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, and wife of Louis XVI., was duly observed last month when masses were celebrated in the expiatory chapel, in the Rue d'Anjou for the repose of her soul. The Ducs de Nemours and D'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville attended the mass at 8, and the Duc De Chartres that at 11.

One hundred of the Army Hospital Corps, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, are to embark for the Gold Coast, for service in the expedition against the Ashantees. They will all wear upon their arms and head-gear the red cross of Geneva, but they do not, it is stated, expect the emblem to be much respected by the Ashantees. Such of them, therefore, as are to be employed with the army in the field will carry arms, and will, if necessary, be convoyed by a body-guard of infantry while attending the wounded.

Macomo, the great Kaffir chief who, a few years ago, gave much trouble to the authorities at the Cape, is dead. He was bold and crafty in war, and at no time could be trusted. In self-defense, and to save the lives of his people, the Government was compelled to secure the person of Macomo; and after undergoing many years' banishment on Robben Island, no sooner was he allowed to return to the home of his fathers, some four years ago, than he resumed his mischief-making, and was again placed in confinement. Macomo was upward of eighty years of age.

DRY GOODS.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

ROBES, JACKETS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,

AND ARE OPENING

Cartwright & Warner's

UNDER-SHIRTS

and

DRAWERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Immense Reduction in Prices OF MILLINERY GOODS, AT O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard, in Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all shades.

The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 10, will offer

100 dozen of Roman Sashes, all silk, at $2; worth $3.
100 dozen of 7-inch Roman Sashes at $2 60.
Gros Grain Sash Ribbons at 80c. per yard; formerly $1 25.

FANCY SASH AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Finest Quality of Felt Hats and Bonnets, $1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Black Silk Velvets,

Less than the cost to import in gold.

100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, $1 50, worth $3.

100 pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, from $2 to $6 per yard.

10 pieces 28-inch Mantilla Velvet at $4 95; formerly $7 50.

50 pieces Colored Velvet at $2 per yard, in all shades; worth $4 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

100 dozen Long Black Ostrich Plumes, $1 85; worth $3.

Willow Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Tips.

150 dozen Ostrich Tips at 25c. each and upward.
Large lot of real Ostrich Tips at 25c. each.

French Flowers.

An immense stock of fine French Flowers. Imported specially for fine City trade.

Laces

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Black Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Real Point Laces, Lace Collars, Sets, and Sleeves. Ruffings in endless variety.

CHILDREN'S VELVET AND LACE CAPS.

Ladies' Ties.

1,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 40c.
100 dozen of Crape de Chine, 60c.
1,000 dozen of Silk Ruffles, 85c.

Extraordinarily low price, and to which we respectfully ask the attention of the Public.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av., near 20th st.

DRY GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.'S

Great Union Square Establishment, No. 25 Union Square and 15th st.

Special Notice. Every family interested

Economy is the Order of the Day, ILLUSTRATED BY OUR FAMOUS PANIC BARGAINS.

M. REIMAN & CO. are positively determined to be in ADVANCE IN OFFERING PANIC BARGAINS. Everything appertaining to LADIES' APPAREL, choice goods for Hotels, Steam-boat Managers, and Housekeepers. PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

A VISIT OF EXAMINATION IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED to the wonderful BARGAINS in the VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. Bring your entire families. We have engaged additional obliging help; hence no tedious waiting

M. Reiman & Co.'s Famous Panic Sale.

SUITS.

Ladies' imported suits at less than the material cost.

Elegant Poplin and Alpaca Suits, in black and colors, at $14, at $16, at $17, at $19.

Perfectly magnificent costume camel's hair Serge, trimmed with embroidery, Silk and Velvet, cost of importation, $90; reduced to $35.

Black and colored Silk Suits, the latest Parisian novelties, our direct importations, } $49, $57, $61, $63, $69, $71, $75, $78, and $85.

Polonaise and Redingotes, in fashionable material, } $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $18.

English Walking Jackets at $6, $7, $8, $9.

Most stylish, best quality, at $10, $11, $12, $13.

Embroidered Cloths, Cashmere, and camel's hair Dolmans, } $14, $16, $17, $18, $19, $20.

Elegant Velvet Cloaks at $50; worth $100.

House Robes, great variety, at $4 50, $5, $5 75.

A large invoice of boys' Suits at less than manufacturers' price.

Per last steamer—A large assortment of Children's Cloaks and Jackets, for all ages, } at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 25 and up.

Reiman's Famous Panic Sale.

SILKS.

Black Silks, less than ever before,

from last week's auction, embracing those celebrated fabrics, Bonnet's, Bellon's, Guinet's, Ponson's, } at $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75, $1 88, $2, $2 25, $2 37.

Colored Dress Silks, in new cloth shades, } at $1 75, $1 80, $1 85, $1 90, $1 95, $2.

Evening Silks, new and delicate tints, in plain stripes and checks...... } at 75c., 80c., 90c., 95c., $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 30, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $1 88.

Reiman's Extraordinary Inducements.

DRESS GOODS HAVE NEVER BEEN SO CHEAP.

100 packages, pure wool, fine Empress Cloth, at 37c. The latest cloth shades, 37c. a yard.

1,200 pieces Poplin Alpacas, all new shades, at 30c. Double width, 30c. per yard.

First quality Camel's Hair Serge, navy blue, very wide, at 65c.; reduced from $1 25.

12 cases of new Dress Goods, in Plaids, Serges, Poplins, Cashmeres, at 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 45c., 50c.

2 cases 30-inch British Poplins, at 25c., formerly 50c.

M. Reiman & Co.

OFFER UNUSUAL BARGAINS

in Black Goods. Mourning Goods.

Black Alpacas and pure Mohairs, manufactured expressly for us, 30 per cent. lower than last week, } at 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 31c., 36c., 39c.

Pure wool black Empress at 37c., 41c., 45c., 43c.

5-4 pure wool black Cashmere, 50c., 56c., 65c., 69c., 75c., 85c.

Black Biarritz Cord at 45c., cost to import 90c.

VELVETS & VELVETEENS

Superior 28-inch Cloaking Velvet, $4 and $4 50.

Pure silk Cloaking Velvet, $5 per yard.

Very superior quality at $8, $8 50, $9, $10.

Silk Trimming Velvets, extra fine, at $1 50, $1 62, $1 75.

Per last steamer—A full variety of

Black and colored Velveteens, at 60c., 65c., 69c., 70c., 80c.

M. REIMAN & CO.--FURS

Children's White Cony Caps, 85c.; general price, $1 50.

Children's White Cony Sacques, $7 25, $7 50, $7 75, $8.

Rich assortment of real and imitation Seal, Alaska, Sable, Squirrel, Ermine Sets, at less than the manufacturers' price.

Extra superior quality real Seal Sacques, $68, worth $120.

LACES.—NEW DESIGNS IN REAL Thread, Valenciennes, and Point Laces.

Real Guipure at 12c., 14c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., and up.

Real Yak, in new Fall shades.

Also, opening new styles in Ornaments, Gimps, &c., &c.

A complete stock of Notions, very cheap.

M. REIMAN & CO.

Also make a special offering of 500 dozen kid Gloves at 98c. a pair; a new pair given for any that tear.

800 dozen ladies' fine linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, large size, pure linen, $2 95 per dozen, worth $4 50.

60C.—250 DOZEN LADIES' MERINO VESTS AT 60c., worth $1 25.

400 dozen ladies' extra fine Balbriggans at $2 75 per half dozen, worth $9 a dozen.

500 dozen gentlemen's fine Merino Shirts and Drawers at 90c.; same goods sold last week, $1 50.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS!

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

LADIES' CHEMISES, Wamsutta Muslin, made on Wheeler & Wilson machines, Tucking, Edging, and Ruffle, at 95c., $1, $1 12, $1 20, $1 25, $1 37, $1 42, $1 47, $1 50.

LADIES' DRAWERS, made in same style, at 75c., 80c., 83c., 88c., 90c., 95c., 98c., $1.

NIGHT ROBES, Wamsutta Muslin, from 92c.

ALL OUR LADIES' UNDERWEAR AT A REMARKABLE LOW PRICE.

SLAUGHTER—$50,000 WORTH

Blankets and Flannels at a sacrifice.

All at an extraordinary reduction.

The public are cordially invited to an inspection at the

Great Union Square Establishment.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

No. 25 Union Square and 15th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS!

MORE GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LOWER THAN EVER!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET, will offer MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN Ladies' and Children's UNDER-GARMENTS.

WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PURCHASING SEVERAL VERY LARGE LOTS THE PAST WEEK GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING THEM AT EVEN THE PRESENT TIME, AND will offer these with the balance of our Stock at

Ruinously Low Prices.

LADIES WILL FIND THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY ONE SELDOM OFFERED IN GETTING THE FINEST QUALITY OF UNDERWEAR AT PRESENT RULING PRICES.

Magnificent assortment of NIGHT GOWNS, DRESSING SACQUES, CHEMISES, CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE FREELY SHOWN, AND NO ONE IMPORTUNED TO PURCHASE.

MORNING WRAPPERS of satin, Empress cloth, flannel, alpaca, and reps, at $3 75, $4 50, $5 25, $6 75, upward; greatly reduced prices.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

MERINO UNDER-WEAR.

MERINO VESTS, DRAWERS, AND SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S VESTS, PANTALETS, AND DRAWERS, the most famous and reliable makes and quality.

We are displaying the largest stock of

Bonnet and Trimming Velvets

IN THE CITY.

ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES.
ALL SILK VELVETS, at $1, $1 65, $2, upward.
100 PIECES BLACK SILK VELVETS, at $1 50 a yard. CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
Superior quality at $1 85, $2, $2 25, $2 50 upward.
28-INCH CLOAKING VELVETS, ELEGANT QUALITY, AT $3 75, $4 88, $4 75.
A. Guinet & Co.'s finest all silk Cloak Velvets, 26 inches wide, $8 per yard, 34 inches wide, $10 50 per yard, with a large stock of BLACK GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED TURQUOISE, TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

In our

LACE DEPARTMENT,

we beg to call attention to our very large stock of

Real Guipure and Thread Laces,

from 6c. a yard upward.

Black and Colored Yak Laces,

Some very great bargains.
FRENCH BLONDE AND VALENCIENNES LACES, in all widths and qualities.
All of which we are now selling at fully 15 per cent. less than our usual well-known low prices.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WILSON & GREIG

771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.,)

Have made large reductions in the prices in all their departments, viz.:

Cloaks and Costumes,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
WEDDING OUTFITS, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS,
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
EMBROIDERED DRAP D'ETE AND CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES,
JACKETS, AND OTHER GARMENTS IN UNMADE PATTERNS.

NEW PARIS ORNAMENTS.

We refrain from enumerating prices in the above departments, but ladies, on examining our goods, will find the reduction unusually large for our superior class of goods.

SELLING OFF, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

TO CLOSE THE DEPARTMENTS.

BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES at $1 50 for 1 BUTTON, $1 85 for 2 BUTTONS, $2 10 for 3 BUTTONS, $2 50 for 4 BUTTONS, and $1 75 for GENTLEMEN'S.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

REAL FUR TIES FOR CHILDREN, 50c.
REAL FUR MUFF and BOA, $1 25.
Ladies' ALASKA SABLE MUFF and BOA, $7.
ELEGANT SILVER FOX MUFFS, $35.
REAL ASTRAKAN MUFF and BOA, $6.
LADIES' REAL FINE ASTRAKAN CLOAKS, $20.
And other furs at proportionate prices, being twenty-five per cent. cheaper than regular fur stores.

DRESSMAKING

under the most competent management, at reasonable charges.

WILSON & GREIG,

771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Winter season, on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant.

UNION, ANTIQUE, AND MODERN GOODS.—At FOUNTAIN'S India Store, corner 13th st. and Broadway.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

We will sell on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst., the greatest bargains in

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

Ever offered in this market, commencing at $35 for filled-centre Square Shawls, and going upward. Every Shawl in our stock will be sold at a price not exceeding 60 cents on the dollar of the market value prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Plain Colored.

We will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 10, a lot of fresh goods, purchased in Lyons during the financial depression, (every new color,) at $2, twenty-two inch, formerly held by us at $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS.

All our Fine Goods Marked Down

To popular prices. Every piece of goods in this department warranted 30 cents to the dollar less than prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Rich Dress Goods!

Genuine double warp Sicilian Cashmere, $2 50.
Genuine double warp Irish Tabinets, $2.
Genuine double warp Striped Sicilian, $2.
Irish and Lyons Poplins at prices proportionally reduced to meet the views of purchasers.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 10, new styles in ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, from $9 50 to $25, together with an elegant assortment of PARIS and BERLIN CLOAKS, from $10 to $30, being a reduction of thirty per cent on former prices.

We invite special attention to our superb stock of

LADIES' SUITS,

In WALKING, CARRIAGE, and EVENING DRESSES, which we are now offering at a great reduction in prices.

Great bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS of every description.

The Rachel, Martha, and Gazelle CORSETS now selling at a reduction of fifty per cent.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, DRESSES, SLIPS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

OPENING DAY.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE THEIR LADY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS TO THEIR

WINTER OPENING

OF

RICH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

ON

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

$20,000

WORTH OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, &C.

In fine and SEASONABLE goods will be offered for the next

90 DAYS

AT

LESS THAN COST,

To CLOSE OUT THE STOCK. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

ROBERT F. SMITH,
NO. 779 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CARPETS,

AT THE

POPULAR CARPET STORE,
123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND ST.

Great reductions in Ingrains—25, 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard. 2-Ply Carpets, 75 cents to $1 per yard. 3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard. Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 15 per yard. Body Brussels $1 75 per yard. 100,000 yards Remnants Ingrain and Brussels Carpets at half price. These goods are warranted as represented and will be sold as advertised.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FURNITURE AND DRAPERY MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

N. B.—Churches, Steamers, and Hotels furnished at WHOLESALE PRICES, and at short notice.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 10, a Large Assortment of

Best Qual. 5-frame Eng. Body Brussels

AT $1 75 PER YARD.

Best Qual. Eng. Tapestry Brussels

AT $1 25 PER YARD.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
MISSES' IRISH POPLIN AND SERGE SUITS.
MISSES' BLUE AND GRAY FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS.
LADIES' SILK AND CASHMERE MORNING ROBES.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, our own and Paris manufacture.
OUTFITS of every description, Ready-made and to order.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, &c.

GARMENTS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PARIS AND CITY-MADE PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAIS AND COSTUMES.
PARIS-MADE EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES.
VELVET POLONAIS AND SACQUES.
VIGOGNES' SUITS, WITH SILK AND POPLIN UNDERSKIRTS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Full and complete lines of every description, for FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Suitable for DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING.
VEIL AND TRIMMING CRAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

Fancy and Staple Dress Goods

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOSIERY,
UNDER-WEAR,
CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA and CAP to match.
SEAL SACQUES, MUFF, BOA, trimmed with Otter.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.
SABLE, MINK.
CHINCHILLA, ERMINE.
BLACK MARTEN and other sets.
FUR TRIMMINGS.
FUR ROBES.
LADIES' FUR-LINED CARRIAGE CLOAKS, &c.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

AT KINZEY'S,

PANIC SALE.

Silk Velvets, 75c., 89c., $1 a yard up,
Fine Velveteens, 39c., 50c. yard, AT KINZEY'S.

Bonnet Silks, 50c. yard up,
Lining Silks, 19c. yard up, AT KINZEY'S.

Beaded and Silk Fringes
marked away down 8c. yard up, AT KINZEY'S.

Beaded and Silk Gimp 10c. up,
Passementerie Gimp and Ornaments.

GOODS REDUCED

from 25 to 50 per cent.

Flowers and Feathers reduced,
Felt and Straw Hats, 19c. up, AT KINZEY'S.

All our Silk Ties, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c.,
All Silk Windsor Ties, 25c., AT KINZEY'S.

Yak and Guipure Laces, 15c. up,
Thread and Val Laces, 6c. up, AT KINZEY'S.

Silk Brussels Nets, 25c. yard.
Fine Grenadine Veils, 25c.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS.

No. 5 all silk Ribbons, 6c.,
No. 7 all silk Ribbons, 8c., AT KINZEY'S.

No. 9 all silk Ribbons, 10c.,
No. 12 all silk Ribbons, 12½c., AT KINZEY'S.

No. 16 all silk Ribbons, 15c.,
No. 22 all silk Ribbons, 15c., AT KINZEY'S.

Heavy gros grain Sash Ribbon, 25c.
All silk gros grain Sash Ribbon, 39c.

Goods selling 'way

BELOW GOLD COST.

All silk Roman Sash do., 50c.,
Misses' Plaid Sash do., 15c., AT KINZEY'S.

All our rich Sashes and
Sash Ribbons marked 'way down AT KINZEY'S.

Great bargains in ladies'
and gents' Handkerchiefs AT KINZEY'S.

Ladies' and misses' Under-wear;
also gents', reduced 'way down.

Closing out our stock to make room for holiday goods.

One button Kid Gloves, 25c.,
Best real Kid, warranted, 50c., AT KINZEY'S.

Two-button undressed Kids, 50c.,
Kid Gloves, Fall colors, 31c., AT KINZEY'S.

Our new two-button Kid Glove,
cloth shades, reduced to 50c., AT KINZEY'S.

Ladies' buck Gauntlets, 79c.
Fine Cloth Gloves, 25c.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

in every department.

Gents' fine Kid Gloves, 81c.,
Gents' Dog-skin Gloves, 89c., AT KINZEY'S.

Lots of Hosiery and Gents'
Furnishing Goods, closing out AT KINZEY'S.

Bargains in Jewelry, Belts,
Bags, Porte-monnaies, and Fancy Goods, AT KINZEY'S.

Bargains in Bronzes, Chromos, Parian
and Russia Leather Goods.

Great Reduction in HOLIDAY GOODS.

Wax Crying Dolls, 10c. up,
Wax Dolls, natural hair, 19c. up, AT KINZEY'S.

Swiss carved Wood Goods
of every description, very low, AT KINZEY'S.

Fine assortment of Photograph,
in velvet, gilt, and wood, cheap. WILLIAM KINZEY.

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st.

R. MEARES,

6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

CONTINUATION OF BARGAINS ALL THIS WEEK.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN YET OFFERED.

Our customers, families, and strangers visiting the City will find this a most favorable opportunity

TO MAKE PURCHASES.

Taking advantage of the depressed state of the market, we have made large investments, and can offer in

Every Department

goods cheaper than before the war.

We are constantly replenishing, and our system of daily purchases gives our customers the benefit of the slightest reduction in prices.

All this week real bargains in

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Black and Col'd Silk Velvets and Velveteens, Laces, Embroideries, and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, and Undergarments, Ladies' Ready-made Underclothing, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.

It will pay you to make a special visit of examination.

RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10, a large assortment of Ladies' READY-MADE BEAVER AND COLORED

Silk Dresses,

Elegantly Trimmed, &c., price only $60.

Mohair, Poplin, and Alpaca

SUITS,

$12 each upward.

HANDSOME DIAGONAL SERGE DO., $30. Worth $40.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, Ladies' Paris and New-York Made

Hats, Bonnets,

At specially low prices.

Camels' Hair Shawls,

PARIS BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS, in great variety.

Exclusive Bargains!

Ladies' and Misses' Velvet Cloth

Polonaise, Sacques, &c.,

in immense variety.

Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods.

UNDER-GARMENTS,
At greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Paris-made

Real Kid Gloves.

ONE BUTTON, $1.
TWO BUTTON, $1 50.

The best qualities of PARIS-MADE SEAMLESS KID GLOVES
To be found in this City, only $1 50 per pair.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

In every variety, at greatly reduced prices.
Offering unusual inducements to

Cash Purchasers.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS,

Curtain Materials,

Embroidered Lace Curtains,

&c.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made LARGE ADDITIONS to the above stocks, among which are a great many

NOVELTIES,

just received.

Prices Largely Reduced.

Please call and examine.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Popular Trade

At and Under

Auction Prices.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

On MONDAY, Nov. 10, will make Large Additions to the various departments of their

Retail Store

of NEW and HANDSOME

Dress Goods,

Purchased by MR. STEWART during his visit to Europe, which for Quality, Style, and Price, cannot be equaled in this market.

A visit of inspection is requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ATTENTION!!!!

EVERY DAY!!!!

A TORNADO!!!!
A WHIRLWIND!!!!
A GENERAL OVERTURNING!!!!
A GENERAL PANIC!!!!
and a special rush to

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

RUINOUS REDUCTIONS.

UNPRECEDENTED SALES.

Great excitement at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & Co. In consequence of

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

And we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer, this coming week, some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in all departments of our whole line of goods. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 Per Cent,

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.

It will pay you well to spend

All Your Time,

and ALL YOUR MONEY, at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

WM. BRUCKEN,
De Paris,
FRENCH MILLINER,

No. 823 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. Imported direct from Paris, a stock of the latest, most tasteful styles in Hats, Bonnets, Fine Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Ladies' Fancy Goods. Children's Suits made promptly and in the latest style.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and English teacher, scholar and graduate of foreign university, desires private pupils, prepares for college, (English or American.) [illegible] of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 115 [illegible]

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO [illegible] to adapt instruction to individual [illegible] one more pupil; [illegible] No. 199 East 33d st.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SALE.
FORTY SPLENDID LOTS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
By positive and peremptory order of
CAPT. DAVID LATOURETTE.

Lots all finely located near depot. Sale positive. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE. EZRA NELSON, ESQ., has given Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, positive orders to sell, without reserve, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873.
SEVENTY SPLENDID PARK LOTS,

finely situated on 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Mr. Nelson has directed the auctioneer to publicly announce that every lot offered will positively be sold without limit.

Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

Also, at same time and place,
By order of Executors of David S. Brown, deceased,
Positive Sale of
Three Valuable Lots on South Side of 3d place,
75 feet west of Smith st.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A WHOLE block of lots, bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 101st and 102d sts., and opposite the proposed site of the Industrial Exhibition buildings; owing to circumstances will be sold low for cash on delivery of deed.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement high stoop brown-stone dwelling, size 25x60x½ the block, hard wood finished throughout, and first class in every respect, No. 12 East 75th st., for sale, exchange, or to let.
PHILIP SMITH, No. 133 7th av.

ATTENTION, DOCTORS.—FOR SALE, IN 32D st., near 5th av., five-story brown-stone English-basement house, recently put in perfect order.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th St.

NEW FINE DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW. —No. 15 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d, No. 18 East 60th, No. 18 East 57th, No. 1 East 53d, No. 14 East 48th, No. 128 West 42d, No. 31 West 39th, and No. 7 West 34th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

ANNEXED DISTRICT—TWENTY-THIRD WARD. —Ninety lots on the Harlem River, with valuable water front, located close to the Railroad Bridge, for sale at $1,100 each; extremely easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 PER MONTH—INTEREST OUTLAY OR Rental.—Tasty house and grounds, forty minutes by Central Railroad, near depots; pavements, police, steam fire department, frequent and late trains, low fares; high, well-drained, and healthy location; twelve rooms, wide halls, piazzas, call-bells, gas, hot and cold water, heater, storm-doors, &c.; one acre laid out, bearing small and large fruits, shade, &c.; attractive place, worth $15,000; will sacrifice; payments easy; securities as cash. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, close by, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 136 Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room; bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box 147 Times Office, or apply to H. F. WETMORE, No. 233 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, ONE of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of the City, consisting of twenty acres of land, highly improved; well-built modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, superb views, pure water, perfectly healthy, fruits in full bearing in great variety, and every essential for a first-class country home. For further particulars, address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ANNEXATION.—LOTS IN THE NEW TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, located on and near the Harlem River, on fully improved streets, and close to the Port Chester Railroad, for sale at $1,000 and upward by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN,
No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent in 31st st., near 5th av., suitable for private family or boarding purposes; rent reduced from $500 to $300 per month.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A FINE BROWN-STONE house, fully furnished, east side. Apply to A. P. [illegible] & CO., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CORNER STORES TO LET—GRAND AND SUFfolk sts., with lease. Apply at No. 41 Suffolk st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.— Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

[illegible] A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

[illegible] A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible] P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

[illegible] P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

[illegible] P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for [illegible] and Canandaigua.

[illegible] P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars [illegible], Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago [illegible] L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

[illegible] P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.
Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL
Trustees under the mortgage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY POSSESSING A MOST thorough medical education desires to accompany an invalid lady South or to Europe as companion; highest references given and required. Call at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, from 9 to 12.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD LIKE A position as housekeeper in a private family, or would accept a position in an institution as matron; highest references given and required. Can be seen at No. 350 West 21st st.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; understands the care of children; would assist in waiting if required; best reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly for a first-class boarding house or private family; colored; good reference. Call for three days at No. 141 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WIDOW WOMAN IN A private family; understands making bread and pastry. Address Mathilda, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER will go out by the day or week; dinner and evening dresses in all the new styles; $1 50 per day for short time only. Call at No. 608 3d av., in the store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do first-class families' washing; understands fluting and puffing of all kinds; has lived for several years with a first-class family; best City reference. Mrs. Draney, No. 133 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; is a good washer and ironer; or would do private families' washing; first-class City reference. Address Mrs. Mitchell, No. 149 West 4th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FRENCH WIDOW WOULD LIKE to have some fine washing to do; can do lace curtains and dresses of all kinds. Mrs. Lartet, No. 257 8th av., one door from 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, solicits washing to do at home, by week or dozen; understands fluting. Call at No. 231 East 54th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS SICK nurse, or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class doctors and ladies. Call or address Nurse, M. W. U. R., No. 349 West 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman a position as nurse to a lady or an invalid; good references; City or country. Apply at No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse; has doctor's reference. Inquire for three days at No. 204 6th st., first floor, near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; all kinds of sewing done neatly and promptly. Address Seamstress, Box No. 59 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, active young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. H., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, (Scotch Protestant,) disengaged on account of last employer's leaving for Europe; City or country; unexceptionable City references. Call or address McDonald, No. 550 Hudson st., furniture store.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—A COLORED MAN, EXPERIENCED wishes a situation to attend to an invalid gentleman; who can give good reference. Apply at No. 81 Troy av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER, OR IN ANY OTHER CAPACITY; NOT afraid of hard work; strictly sober and honest. Address Thomas C. Davis, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE,
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1873,
BY BATTERSON & HATCH,
J. P. BATTERSON, Auctioneer,
of a completely furnished house, No. 743 5th av., consisting of parlor and reception-room sets, bedroom and dining furniture, body Brussels, and other carpets, kitchen and laundry furniture, chandeliers and gas-fixtures.

Sale peremptory and without limit as the family are declining housekeeping.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, RETURNING to France, is anxious to take with him goods or samples, to be sold in England or France, on commission, with a view to establishing permanent business relations with responsible firms in this country. Address A. G. G., Hoffman House, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.
ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.
French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO', WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NO. 1,282 BROADWAY—DOWN TOWN, NO. 62 Bowery—PAINE'S COLLEGES.—Young men qualified as book-keepers, accountants, &c. Married and grown-up ladies of deficient education rapidly advanced.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST. west of 5th av.—Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, instructors in all branches of singing according to the purest Italian method.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.
This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS *always* BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER..........Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR..........Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Nov. 29
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAU...Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 4.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.
A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse PATHFINDER are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, SOUND and KIND, DARK DAPPLE GRAY, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy, hay, and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID SADDLE-horse, young, sound and gentle; been used by a lady; good in single and double harness. Address HORSE, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, I. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms communicating with bath-room. Address with name, H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs. These handsome houses have been leased by Mrs. CHARLES LEFLER, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen. Good rooms at moderate prices.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS,
No. 33 East 23d st.,
Has one suite of rooms on second floor and one on third floor, with full board; also an elegant extension room, with grate fire.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; an entire floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Handsomely furnished alcove room on second floor, or two rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

GOOD BOARD.—FIRE AND GAS; PLEASANT rooms; $15 and $16 per week for two; first-class house; best location in Jersey City, six minutes from Cortlandt Street Ferry; Grand street cars; references, &c. Call at No. 172 Barrow st., Jersey City.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, en suite, or singly; southern exposure; private table, if desired. First-class parties can address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67 Post Office.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST.—AN ELEGANT front room, second floor; also, two large connecting rooms, with sunny exposure, with good board in private family; references.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SQUARE ROOM, on second floor, with board, in a private family; terms moderate; location good; references exchanged. Apply at No. 259 West 43d st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.
Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
The comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table; also, large room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST.,
Few doors west of Broadway. A sitting-room with bedroom on first floor. Also small room. Every first-class convenience. Breakfast, if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (just vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Desirable rooms, large and small, southern exposure, with good table, at moderate rates; reference exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGING, NO. 120 EAST 19TH st., near Irving place.—A suite of furnished rooms will be rented, with board. The location is very desirable, being central and unexceptionable.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY— One room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate; references.

A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF THREE OR four handsomely-furnished rooms, just vacated, to let, with private table, on reasonable terms; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with bath and all modern conveniences; family private; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 48 West 11th st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST. —For first-class parties, a variety of rooms, including an entire second floor of five rooms; private table, if desired; house extra size; location superior.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily offer one large room, with fire, third floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, two smaller rooms, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom. Small social family. To agreeable party terms to suit.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Three or six large, light, elegant rooms, en suite, just put in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH ST.—A MAGNIFICENT drawing-room and a few beautiful chambers to let, with private table and attendance.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room in a private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS accommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 37 Union square.

SECOND FLOOR IN HENRY ST., NEAR JEFferson, to let to a small family of adults. Address A. B. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER st.—Furnished rooms with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; reference. 130 Lexington av., corner 31st st.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table only; private bath-room, closets, &c. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.
Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST., FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bed-room, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—WITH BOARD, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No. 58 West 19th st, 5th and 6th avs. Reference.

HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, AND other rooms with board; reference required. No. 29 West 21st st.

AT NO. 16 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SECOND story, front; furnished or partially furnished, with or without board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECOND-STORY back rooms, southern exposure, to let, with board; references.

NO. 259 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.— A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO young gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 34th st.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.— Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or six rooms, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE AND ONE small connecting room, in a respectable private family, for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) A. B. C., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A LARGE front room and board in a private family, located on or near Madison or 5th av. Address, stating terms and references, H., Box No. 5,522 Post Office.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES A FIRST FLOOR SUNNY extension Room for an office, above 40th st., between Lexington and 6th avs. Address M. D., No. 110 Madison av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, a small parlor and bedroom in upper part of the City. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. R. S., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.— Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.
THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 10, and also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8.
First and second representation of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.
Valentina..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerita..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul De Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI
BOY, BANFI, &c., &c., &c.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, 50. GRAND CHORUS, 60.
The Bohemian Dance in the third act by
Mlle. BILLON, CORYPHEES, AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor E. MUZIO
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count Di Luna..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Ferrando..........Signor SCOLARA
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND ERNANI MATINEE.
TORRIANI, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:
General admission, $2. Family circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also at No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
THE FIRST (1st) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
At Wallack's Theatre, this SUNDAY, Nov. 9, 8 P. M.
For particulars see Concert advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce
THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8,
in which the following artists of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear,
with the eminent Violin Virtuoso, M. WIENIAWSKI.
M. REMBIELINSKI, Accompanist,
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Orchestra
2. Trio, "Messe Solennelle,"
Miss Cary, M. Capoul, M. Maurel
3. Il Lamento del Vate, (new)..........Signor Del Puente
4. Aria, Le Nozze di Figaro..........Mlle. Torriani
5. Violin Solo. Fantasie. "Faust", Mr. H. Wieniawski
6. Aria, "He was Despised," "Messiah". Miss A. L. Cary
7. "Ave Maria Stella," with violin obligato,
M. Victor Capoul and M. Henry Wieniawski
PART II.
1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo."..........Orchestra
2. Duet, Quis est homo, "Stabat Mater."..........Rossini
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and Miss Annie Louise Cary.
3. Violin Solo. "Reverie."..........Mr. H. Wieniawski
4. Romanza, "Eri tu," "Un Ballo in Maschera."
M. Maurel
5. Aria, "Il Trovatore."..........Mlle. Torriani
6. Romanza, "Don Pasquale."..........Signor Del Puente
7. Quartet, "Rigoletto."..........Verdi
Mlles. Torriani and Cary—Capoul—Del Puente.
8. March. "Tannhauser."..........Orchestra
Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, and $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The box-office will be open at Wallack's Theatre on this day, Sunday, for sale of seats and admission tickets from 1 to 5 P. M.

MAX MARETZEK'S.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA MURSKA.
TAMBERLICK.
VIZZANI, JAMET, &c.,
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST.
THURSDAY, 13TH,
MAGIC FLUTE.
FRIDAY, 14TH,
IL TROVATORE.
Full particulars in Monday's papers. Sale of tickets to commence on Monday, the 10th, at the Lyceum Theatre and usual places.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
In order to make room for novelties long since determined on, the management are compelled to withdraw
THE GENEVA
IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK of Mr. ROWE'S Wonderful Drama, the
GENEVA CROSS.
GENEVA CROSS.
GENEVA CROSS.
GENEVA CROSS.
GENEVA CROSS.
GENEVA CROSS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be produced in most magnificent style, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming play, in three acts, entitled THE WICKED WORLD, which has run for upward of 175 nights in London, and in which Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, and Mr. McKee Rankin will make their first appearance here.
Seats may now be secured for any of the above performances.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
Second week of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear in his grand personation of the
DUC DE RICHELIEU,
In Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, entitled
RICHELIEU,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1873,
and every evening during the week.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30,
BOOTH GRAND MATINEE,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........BENEDICT
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES
on the
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY,
BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his splendid rooms,
23d st. and 6th av.
first floor, over Moir's jewelry store,
TUESDAY, Nov. 11,
at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., same day.
Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES.
ORAL SYSTEM. NO GRAMMAR.
Daily, at 11 A. M. and 12, M. and 3:30 P. M.
Also evening classes at 8 Tuesday and Friday,
and private classes as per agreement.
☞ The easiest and shortest way to acquire fluency in the art of speaking French.
LECTURES FREE.
Ladies especially invited.
Circulars at the office, by mail, and at Brentano's.

STEINWAY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
Lecture by WILLIAM PAGE, M. A., on "Shakespeare and the Mask." Illustrated by the mask modeled by Mr. Page from the original.
Reserved seats for sale at Putnam's book store, No. 308 4th av., and the principal music stores.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

PARLOR AMUSEMENT.
GOLDBERG, the world's greatest manipulator and prestidigitateur with cards, solicits engagements for parlor séances. Lessons given in legerdemain and card manipulation. For terms, &c., address Prof. GOLDBERG, Union Place Hotel, 14th st. and Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next., will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the **Registered Bonds** will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the **First** and **Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW!

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
DOUBLE CIRCUS!
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
MAMMOTH
WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.
A WEEK OF
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
SCORES OF LEADING
EUROPEAN ARTISTS,
PREMIER EQUESTRIANS,
RENOWNED ACROBATS,
DARING TRAPEZISTS,
AND
BRILLIANT GENERAL
PERFORMERS,
FORWARDED BY
P. T. BARNUM DIRECT
FOR THIS GREAT SHOW!
AMONG THE
ONE HUNDRED STAR
PERFORMERS,
AFTERNOON & EVENING
ARE
FREELY BROTHERS,
BEDOUIN ARABS,
M'LLE ANGELA,
MELVILLE FAMILY,
LEON BROTHERS,
BLISS BROTHERS,
PROF. BUSHNELL,
M'LLE STEWART,
MONS. ANTONIO,
SENOR MONTE VERDE,
MONS. AYMAR,
M'LLE BUSHNELL,
MAST. DAVE CASTELLO,
YOUNG ZEPHYR,
TOUT PETIT,
M'LLE COOKE,
M'LLE CORDELIA,
WILLIE AYMAR,
PHILO NATHANS,
M'LLE NATHANS,
M'LLE WHITAKER,
MONS. BATCHELOR,
MONS. DUNBAR,
MONS. COON,
And scores of
ACROBATS, TUMBLERS,
&c., &c.

Also, for the first time, a
NEW AND GORGEOUS GRAND ENTREE PAGEANT,
introducing the entire strength of the company,
together with
DAN CASTELLO'S
world-renowned Arabian
TRICK HORSE SENATOR!

This brilliant inaugural scene to each exhibition, in the Grand Hippodrome, will commence promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock.

Ladies and children, unaccompanied by escort, can with safety visit the various departments at all hours, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

Madison av. and 26th st. Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents.

☞ WILL CLOSE SOON. ☜

P. T. BARNUM'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE IMMENSE MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, MR. BARNUM'S PROGRAMME IN THE EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT FOR THE PRESENT WEEK WILL SURPASS ALL HIS FORMER GREAT EFFORTS IN THE ARENIC LINE. ARTISTS OF EUROPEAN RENOWN WILL APPEAR IN RAPID SUCCESSION, WHILE THE NEW AND GORGEOUS GRAND ENTREE SCENE OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR AND OF BEWILDERING BEAUTY CANNOT FAIL TO EXCITE THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF ALL.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 8 O'CLOCK.
The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,
WILKIE COLLINS,
who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled
"THE DREAM WOMAN: A MYSTERY."
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON
Will continue their strange, puzzling, and exciting entertainments at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11, 12, and 14. Prof. Hartz's programme changed, but will repeat the "Aerostat" wonder. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Reserved tickets may be obtained of Dr. Colton. Commences at 8.

RECEPTION.
MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4,
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING,
DEC. 22, 1873.
Tickets $5, admitting gentleman and ladies, and boxes may be obtained from either of the following
Committee of Arrangements:
OLIVER G. BRADY, Stamp Dep't., General Post Office.
JOEL O. STEVENS, Sheriff's Office, New Court-house.
JOSEPH D. COSTA, No. 385 Greenwich st.
BENJ. F. STILES, Treasurer, No. 35 Nassau st.
WM. F. COSTENBADER, No. 142 Broadway.
JOHN D. HADLEY, No. 61 Hudson st.
JOSIAH SHOVE, No. 39 Nassau st.
WM. L. GARDNER, Secretary, No. 70 Ludlow st.
THOMAS C. CASSIDY, Chairman,
No. 364 Broadway.

WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 14 East 15th st., between 5th av. and Union square.—Practical and thorough instruction in reading, oratory, and dramatic expression. Private instruction to divines, lawyers, lecturers, readers, actors, teachers, and students. Private classes of ladies and gentlemen organized on application.

MORGAN, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Henry Morgan's best dime lecture, "Bachelors and Their Follies; Why Men Don't Marry." This drew 3,500 to Boston Music Hall; hundreds turned away! If "Old Maids" drew last Sunday, "Bachelors" will draw more. Look for the biggest rush that ever filled Cooper Institute. Seats 10 cents; reserved seats with cartoon of seven lectures, 25 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th st, near Broadway.—Private and class lessons every day. All dances taught perfectly per quarter; six in private lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

WANTED TO BUY—DAMAGED OR SECOND-hand hardware, wood-moldings, sash blinds, doors, or any goods used for building purposes; must be very cheap for cash. Address, with full particulars, BUILDING MATERIAL, Box No. 175 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
BEGINS AT 8. SPECIAL PRICES.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS [illegible] CENTS EXTRA. FAMILY CIRCLE FORTY CENTS.
MONDAY, NOV. 10,
first production here
of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S startling and sensational local drama of New-York life and steam-boat perils, entitled
A
FLASH
OF
LIGHTNING.
Mr. Garry Fallon, American by choice, Irish by birth, and the master of his own house..........Mr. G. A. GRIFFITHS
Jack Ryver, fresh from Julesburg, on the Pacific Railroad..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Sam Pidge, the gentlemanly and obliging clerk of the steam-boat "Daniel Doo"..Mr. G. L. FOX
Fred Chauncy, descendant of an old family, and resolved to raise up a new one..........Mr. M. A. KENNEDY
Skiffley, an arm of the law, of the Metropolitan Detective Force..Mr. FRANK HARDENBERGH
Bob, one of Uncle Sam's postmen, not to be caught..........Mr. M. D. [illegible]
Benedetto, the keeper of an all-night cellar in the First Ward..........Mr. CYRIL SEARLE
The engineer of the steamer "Daniel Doo"..........Mr. CHAS. LECLERCQ
Jerry..........Mr. J. G. PEAKES
Ebriaus..........Mr. HOWLAND
Gamut..........Mr. MANLEY
Patsey..........SAIDEE VIVIAN
Ned..........Mr. A. G. ENOS
Sponge..........Mr. SULLIVAN
The nervous passenger..........Mr. C. K. FOX
Bessie Fallon, the beauty—without ambition..........Mrs. C. M. WALCOT
Rose Fallon, graduate of the "Spinster's Institute," with an aim in life..Miss MINNIE WALTON
Mrs. Fallon, the humble wife of the Greenwich street aristocrat..........Miss ANNIE DELAND
Ann, the domestic whose back was continually broke..........Miss FANNY HEYWOOD
Mrs. Dowderry, from Castle Garden..Miss M. CHAMBERS
Sis Sewell, a spinster..........Miss AGNES LEE
Molly Kemp, another..........Miss JULIA BELL
Passengers, Savoyards, &c.
ACT I.—Scene—Fallon's House. The stolen chain!
ACT II.—Scene 1—A view on the Fifth Avenue; Bessie's flight. Scene 2—The Grand Central Depot. The detectives drop. Scene 3—All-night cellar. The shattered stair-case.
ACT III.—River life. Scene 1. Main deck of the "Daniel Doo." Scene 2—The ladies' cabin. Scene 3—The boiler-room. Scene 4—The saloon. Scene 5—The runaway steamer. Fatal result of the race.
ACT IV.—Rosie's sky parlor. The thief captured! Two detectives on the trail. A coal mystery!!
SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING MATINEE.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for speedy and elaborate production, an entirely new and gorgeous comic, trick, and spectacular pantomime by
Mr. G. L. FOX.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.
Engagement of the distinguished magic artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
and production of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS'
own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.
New scenery by Mr. METRICK ROBERTS. New costumes and a full and complete cast, including:
Mr. H. H. WOOD, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. JAMES TAYLOR,
Mr. DORSAY OGDEN,
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS,
Miss MARY CARR, and
Miss BELLA GOLDEN.
Saturday, at half-past 1,
NEW MAGDALEN MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
In pursuance of the Manager's intention to present to the public
CONSTANT VARIETY,
And limiting the representation of each of the present series to
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Goldsmith's comedy of She Stoops to Conquer is withdrawn to give place to the
SECOND OF THE SERIES,
Consisting of Robertson's Military Comedy, in three acts, entitled
OURS,
Which will be represented
MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
With
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
MILITARY COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
And, in addition to the usual Orchestral strength of the Theatre,
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
Has been specially engaged to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.
THE CAST WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
HUGH CHALCOTTE, as originally enacted by him..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Col. Sir ALEXANDER SHENDRYN, of "Ours," as originally enacted by him..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Lieut. ANGUS McALLISTER, of "Ours,"
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT
From the Haymarket Theatre, London—his first appearance in America—with song:
"If My Glances Have Betrayed Me."
The PRINCE PEROVOSKY..........Mr. J. B. POLK
Sergt. JONES, of "Ours,"..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Major LAMPREY..........Mr. J. W. LEONARD
BRADLEY..........Mr. PECK
BENSON..........Mr. J. JOSEPHS
BLANCHE HAYE..........Miss KATHARINE ROGERS
MARY NETLEY..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lady SHENDRYN..........Mme. PONISI
ELLEN..........Miss LILLIE BURROUGHS
TROOPS, CAMP-FOLLOWERS, &c., &c.
FIRST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
NO. 624 BROADWAY NO. 624
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
PUBLIC DELIGHTED.
THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
Every Evening During The Week
THIRD WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and SAT. MATINEES at 2.
The eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
In his romantic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1873,
World's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.
Two performances daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, 30 CENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The young and sterling actress, Miss
LOUISE
HAWTHORNE,
in the new sensational drama
of
FOUR
CHRISTMAS
NIGHTS.
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.
EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr.
HERNANDEZ
FOSTER,
in the nautical drama from
Frank Leslie's Weekly, and entitled
JACK
HARKAWAY,
with all the new stage requirements.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, first time of the eminent comedian, Mr.
JOHN E. OWENS,
in two of his world-renowned specialty dramas, viz.:
SOLON SHINGLE, and the VICTIMS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
LAST DAYS.
THIS GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Admission 50c.; children, 25c. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
MR. T. C. KING,
as QUASIMODO in
NOTRE DAME.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A WELL-established manufacturing business in this City, now well established and in first-class hands; highly lucrative, and without the usual risks; an unusual opportunity to invest safely, with large returns. Address HIGGINSON, Box No. 191 Times Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 in an old established furniture and auction store; the advertiser has two stores; one up town and one down town; this is a rare chance for a good business man. Call in the morning at No. 17 Bowery, or in the evening at No. 2,284 3d av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND chop house sixteen years established in a central location. L. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE
and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

FURNITURE.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 319 West 22d st., fine furniture imported from Paris, for sale at less than the original cost paid for in Europe, exclusive of duties and freight charges. The house itself, a fine brown four-story building, to lease; rent $1,700 per annum. No agents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 18th st., [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LABOR IN BROOKLYN.

GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN NUMBERS AND WAGES—ACTIVITY OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The various charitable organizations in Brooklyn are actively preparing to meet the increased demands which will be made on their resources during the coming Winter. Every day the signs of the times are becoming more ominous for the working classes. Almost all of the local industries are suffering severely, and, as a consequence, large numbers of working people of both sexes have been thrown out of employment. A meeting of the leading sugar-refiners was held last week, to consider the best course of action in view of the crisis, and it was decided to reduce the wages of the workmen employed from ten to fifteen per cent. on and after Dec. 1. As the wages of the ordinary sugar-refiners ranges from $10 to $15 a week, a reduction of fifteen per cent. will cause much privation. The refiners state that the sugar trade will probably continue to remain in its present unsatisfactory condition for several months. The price for refined sugar has declined from 1½ cents per pound, and 1½ cents on the raw material. This will necessitate a reduction in the production of about twenty per cent., as the local dealers are now buying according to necessity and not for storage. As there are ten or twelve extensive refineries in Brooklyn, employing about 2,000 men, the reduction in production will result in the discharge of several hundred workmen. D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, have an extensive printing and binding establishment in Williamsburg, where a large number of men, women, and boys find employment; but the firm has of late found it necessary to reduce the productive capacity of the various departments in view of the falling off in the demand for publications from their presses. The firm, in order to lessen the production, and at the same time retain all their hands, have curtailed the hours of work each day, so that the employes will only lose about the value of a day's work from their weekly wages. At the extensive machine shop of White, Potter & Page, in Willoughby avenue, nearly fifty men have been discharged from employment and all of the rest placed on nine hours' time, with a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages until trade revives. The piano manufactory of J. F. Smith & Co., corner of Willoughby and Raymond streets, employing about seventy men, have been compelled to put their hands on two-thirds time. Dougherty & McFarland, manufacturers of paper for boxes and trunks, corner of Walworth street and Willoughby avenue, employ about 100 men and girls. Last week they discharged twenty hands, and an equal number last night. The remainder will be placed for the first week on three-quarter time. At the Planet Mills, in South Brooklyn, work has been almost entirely suspended for some months past. Ordinarily, about 300 men, boys, and girls obtain employment in these mills. Mr. Jas. H. Prentice, the proprietor of a large hat factory on Willoughby street, informed a reporter, yesterday, that he was about to close his factory for a few weeks, and discharge the 900 hands employed in it. In the other hat factories, of which there a large number in Brooklyn, considerable reductions in the working force are being made. There are many rumors to the effect that a large number of Brooklyn manufacturing firms are about to reduce the number of their employes within a few weeks. Already groups of unemployed workingmen can be seen standing about in many of the streets.

THE BRICK-LAYERS' STRIKE.

There is very little new to say in regard to the strike of the brick-layers and laborers. The strike still continues, and the men refuse to go to work until the employers and contractors promise to pay the old rates. Building has ceased all over the City, except on a few contracts which are near completion; and in one or two cases the contractors have succeeded in obtaining sufficient non-society men to do the work. The greatest difficulty they find is in obtaining laborers and hod-carriers. In Broadway, yesterday, the men on strike congregated in front of the Western Union Works, and at one time it was thought a raid was intended on the few laborers employed in removing rubbish, but nothing occurred to interrupt them in their work. At the building at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets work remains suspended. It was believed that a compromise would be entered into with the contractor by the men to the effect that the brick-layers should be paid $3 75 and laborers $2 25 a day, and a large number of the men collected in the vicinity, but the contractor did not appear, and no arrangement was made. At the building on Hudson and Bank streets the men are all on strike. The contractor employed non-society men to fill their places, and they worked on up to yesterday, when the strikers made their appearance and induced the non-society men, by threats, to strike at 1 o'clock. All work is in consequence suspended. The contractor states he will not employ society men, and he will employ new men as soon as they offer themselves. The work on the building corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street has also closed, the men having struck two days since. The contractors have declined to employ the non-society men, believing that their old employes will return to work to-morrow on the terms offered. It is a general opinion that the orders given out by the Central Council of the brick-layers will not be attended to further than to-morrow, a large number of men having gone on strike, and not receiving any assistance whatever from the societies.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday—Saturday:

For Croton water rents and penalties	$11,718 29
For tapping Croton pipes	162 50
For vault permits	2,203 75
For sewer permits	310 00
For sewer-pipe sold to contractors	241 65
Total	$14,636 19

The following additional contracts have been made by the Department of Public Works, in pursuance of ordinances of the Common Council:

Fencing vacant lots in 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.	$74 50
Fencing vacant lots in 61st st., between 2d and 3d avs.	140 00
Fencing vacant lots in 54th st., 125 feet east of 2d av.	12 50
Fencing vacant lots in 57th st., 250 feet east of 9th av.	51 50
Flagging north side 14th st., from No. 331 to No. 347, between 1st and 2d avs.	633 00
Flagging north side 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.	826 00
Flagging north side 52d st., from 5th av. 175 feet west	506 80
Flagging south side 54th st., 125 feet east of 2d av.	170 80
Flagging north side 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.	856 80
Flagging north side 57th st., 250 feet east of 9th av.	350 00
Flagging north side 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.	400 96
Flagging both sides 49th st., between Madison and 5th avs.	588 00
Flagging both sides 53d st., between 7th av. and Broadway	639 52
Flagging both sides 59th st., between 1st and 2d avs.	629 44
Flagging south-east corner 7th av. and 12th st.	299 04
Flagging west side Corlears st., from No. 1 to Monroe st.	158 48
Flagging west side Front st., from Montgomery to Gouverneur st.	391 44
Flagging north side Monroe st., from No. 311 to Corlears st.	226 24
Total	$6,955 02

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The sixth contest for the Amateur Rifle Club Badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. J. P. M. Richards, of the Seventh Regiment, won the badge for the second time, and will be in full possession if he wins it once more. Capt. J. Bodine, of Highland, N. J., has also won the badge twice; Capt. G. W. Wingate once; and Robert Omand once. Mr. Richards made 27 out of a possible 28 yesterday, using the Sharp sporting rifle. The second and third prizes were also won by the Sharp. J. S. Conlin, keeper of the shooting-gallery, No. 930 Broadway, made seven bulls-eyes, (28,) practicing before the match. The first contest for the Remington Diamond Badge, valued at $250 will, take place on Saturday next, shooting beginning at 12 M., the distances being 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. The following was yesterday's score, 500 yards, seven shots.

RIFLE.	NAME.	TOTAL.
Sharp sporting	J. P. M. Richards	27
Sharp sporting	G. W. Hamilton	25
Sharp sporting	J. S. Conlin	25
Remington sporting	A. V. Canfield, Jr.	23
Remington sporting	S. S. Kellogg, Jr.	22
Remington sporting	W. Robertson	21
Sharp sporting	W. Yale	21
Remington sporting	A. Pyle	20
Sharp military	L. C. Bruce	17
Remington sporting	Capt. Ross	17
Ward Burton	Col. Gildersleeve	15
Sharp military	Thos. Lloyd	11
Remington sporting	D. Cameron	7
Remington sporting	A. Alford	7
Maynard	S. L. Hillier	4

A sweepstakes following the match was won by:

RIFLE.	NAME.	TOTAL.
Sharp military	Thos. Lloyd, 1st	16
Ward Burton	Col. Gildersleeve, 2d	15
Maynard	S. L. Hillier, 3d	15

CONVENTION OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

The annual convention of the Methodist Bishops, for the purpose of laying out the work of the Church for the ensuing year, commenced its session in St. Paul's Church, Newark, N. J., yesterday. There were present Bishops James, Scott, Bowman, Wiley, Merrill, Havens, Andrews, and Peck. Bishop Simpson and Ames, who follow Bishop Janes in seniority, are expected on Monday. The senior Bishop, Morris, is too feeble to attend. The business transacted yesterday was not of a public character, and the details of Episcopal appointments for the various conferences will not be made until to-morrow. To-day the Bishops will occupy the pulpits of the various Methodist churches in Newark—Bishop Andrews preaching in the morning at St. Paul's; Bishop Scott at Franklin street; Bishop Peck at Halsey street; Bishop Merrill at St. Luke's, and Bishop Wiley at Trinity. In the evening Bishop Bowman preaches at Clinton street; Bishop Peck in the German Church; Bishop Merrill at Union street; Bishop Andrews at Centenary, and Bishop Wiley at Eighth avenue.

THE MISSING STEAM-SHIPS.

THE ISMALIA SIGHTED IN A DISABLED CONDITION AND RELIEVED.

Yesterday afternoon inquiries were made at the office of the Anchor Line as to whether any tidings had been received of the missing steam-ship Ismailia. The last intelligence of the steamer was on Friday, from the Captain of an outward-bound vessel which had arrived in Liverpool. The name of the vessel had not been communicated, but the dispatch was to the effect that the Ismailia was passed off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 22d of October, and was hailed. The Captain came along side, and was informed that the steamer was disabled, and had been in that condition for some time. The Ismailia was under sail, and out of coal and provisions. She was supplied by the other vessel, which proceeded on her voyage. No further tidings have been received, and the vessel being over six weeks due, it is feared that she has been wrecked, and that all on board have perished. On the 30th of September, she left this port with a very heavy cargo of merchandise, and was due at Glasgow about the 12th of October. The Ismailia is commanded by Capt. Smith; is classed A 1½ at Lloyd's; iron; built in May, 1870, on the Clyde. Her dimensions are 300 feet, 33 feet beam, and 22 feet 5 inches depth of hold; half port cabins below; seven bulk-heads, two boilers, and two cylinders, and tonnage 1,055.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, which left New-York Oct. 25, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, is also several days overdue. She is one of the largest vessels entering this port, and is one of the latest additions to the Inman fleet. She is the sister ship of the City of Chester, and is remarkable alike for her great size and the completeness of her internal fittings. The agents of the Inman line in this city say that no anxiety need be felt concerning the safety of the vessel, as the delay in her arrival is probably due to some accident to her machinery. The City of Richmond is commanded by Capt. Brooks, an old and experienced officer. The following is a list of the names of her cabin passengers: Arthur Hyde, Mary Rice, Thos. Bell, Mrs. Moore and family, Misses Mary and Belle Moore, Wm. Bowen and wife, T. R. Thomas, Henry Lord, T. H. Parker, James C. Milford, Mrs. Alice Eytinge, Richard Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. McConnet, T. E. Bennet, Mrs. Edkins and two children, John L. Lightbound, W. A. Wetherell, Rev. B. Cornev, Wm. Close, G. C. Gray, Miss Cassie Renz, Charles R. Renz, C. Story, H. Y. Siever, James Girdlestone, H. Pierce and wife, J. D. Gray and wife, Mr. Webb, Dr. John O'Donovan, Charles Wilson.

A NEW PHASE OF THE KELSEY CASE.

Royal and Rudolph Sammis, indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, of Suffolk County, on Friday, for murder in the second degree, in connection with the Kelsey case, were taken before Judge Tappen in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday, and through their counsel, Mr. Charles Brooke, of New-York, made application to be admitted to bail. When the Sammises were arrested they were taken before Judge Armstrong and bailed in $5,000 to appear on the 11th of November, but District Attorney Tuthill issued bench-warrants for their arrest, directing that they be brought to the City of Brooklyn. This action was taken in reference to the right of the prisoners to make application to the Supreme Court for bail. Judge Tappen, who presided, refused to hear the motion to admit to bail, on the ground that District Attorney Tuthill had telegraphed him that he wished to be heard. Counsel for the prisoners produced Judge Armstrong's warrants requiring the prisoners to be in Queens on Tuesday. Judge Tappen said that a notice that the prisoners were detained here would be sufficient to continue the case there, and, after some argument on the part of counsel, fixed Wednesday to hear the motion for bail. The prisoners were sent to Raymond Street Jail.

TAMMANY AND THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Organization met in secret session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving testimony in the matter of the alleged frauds committed in the late election. Mr. John Kelly presided. Several witnesses from the Second District presented affidavits to the effect that the tickets had been tampered with. Evidence was also given by witnesses from the Fourth Assembly District, intended to show that fraudulent returns were made in certain election districts in favor of Reilly, and against Ryan, the Tammany candidate. Mr. William Brown stated that in the Twenty-first Assembly District sixteen of the ballot-boxes had not been counted. Affidavits were also presented from the Seventh Senatorial District, alleging fraudulent efforts to count out Justice Ledwith. In the Sixth Senatorial District similar frauds were alleged. The Citizens' Committee recently appointed reported to the committee that there are evidences implicating Police Commissioner Charlick in the frauds said to have been perpetrated in different districts on the night of the election. The committee will continue in session until Thursday next.

TAMMANY AND OLIVER CHARLICK.

It was reported in political circles yesterday that Mr. John Kelly and other Tammany leaders had decided to prefer charges against Police Commissioner Charlick before Mayor Havemeyer. The charges to be presented are based upon various reports received after the election, which resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Charlick from the Tammany Committee. According to the reports, Mr. Charlick removed the Tammany Inspectors on the morning of the election, for the purpose of defeating Ex-Justice Ledwith, who had succeeded in obtaining the Tammany nomination for the Senate, and also delayed the returns. The Mayor, when asked yesterday about the charges, said that he would investigate them if they should be preferred; but he added that "those who took Charlick to be in error would find their mistake, as he was too cautious to do anything that would bring him into trouble, and would not, he thought, violate any law."

THE GLASSBORO MYSTERY.

The inquest in the case of the unknown woman whose body was found in a swamp near Pittman Grove, N. J., Monday, failed to establish her identity. Deceased was about fifty-five or sixty years old; was dressed in black calico dress and shawl and black straw bonnet, woolen stockings, and laced shoes. A parcel found near the body contained a couple of common dresses and a few insignificant articles of clothing, a pair of shoes, and an ordinary snuff-box with a small silver plate on the lid, on which was engraved the initials "A. J. P.," and a sampler on which was worked in silk "Nancy Tousale, 1823, aged 13." In the pocket of her dress was found a portmonnaie containing $4. The only jewelry about her person were a pair of plain ear-rings and a plain gold finger-ring. It is believed from her appearance that she had been dead about two months. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

According to a late order by Col. Vilmar, entitled General Order No. 17, it appears that, in reference to the Eleventh Regiment trouble, a compromise has been agreed upon to put an end to it. The members of the regiment, including those inculpated, are ordered to report at the armory to have their uniforms and equipments returned to them, with directions to attend the company drills, which are to be resumed during the present week. The annual inspection of the regiment is to take place before Major Gen. Morris, at the State Arsenal, on the 17th inst.

THE PARK HOSPITAL.

The report of the State Charities' Aid Associations on the condition of Park Hospital shows that about 3,500 patients are annually treated therein, and within the past year 1,200 cases were important surgical operations. Attention is directed to the unfitness of the building for the purposes for which it is intended. An old, condemned engine-house, it is said, can hardly be metamorphosed into a model hospital. The building is altogether too small, having room for only thirty-one beds, twenty-five in the men's wards and six in the women's. Although it is designed merely as a reception hospital, the report states, as a reason for increasing the accommodation, that patients should not be moved when removal is attended with risk. Under present circumstances the surgeon is obliged to send to Bellevue, not such as are really able to go, but such as, in his judgment, are least likely to suffer from transportation.

THE ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Essex County Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the official count of the votes cast in Tuesday's election, giving Peckwell, (Dem.,) over Sheriff Gamble, (Rep.,) 166 majority. Peckwell has in the City of Newark 7,237, and Gamble 7,739, and in the county they had respectively 9,686 and 9,852 votes. Farmer, (Rep.,) for member of the Road Board, for the long term, has, over Nugent, (Dem.,) 526 majority, and Glasby, (Rep.,) over Baldwin, (Dem.,) 483 for the short term. In the First Assembly District, Halsey (Rep.) is elected over Bush (Dem.) by 183 majority; in the Second District, Doremus (Rep.) is elected without opposition; in the Third District, Henry, (Dem.,) over Kennedy, (Rep.,) has 168 votes; in the Fourth District, Jones, (Rep.,) over Albright, (Rep.,) has 314 votes; in the Fifth District, Fitzgerald, (Dem.,) has over Armstrong, (Rep.,) 107; in the Sixth District, Morrow, (Rep.,) has over Halsted, (Dem.,) 664; in the Seventh, Kirk, (Rep.,) over Canfield, (Dem.,) 886; in the Eighth, Van Ness, (Dem.,) over Campbell, (Rep.,) 563; and in the Ninth, Baldwin, (Rep.,) over Price, (Dem.,) 453.

REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.

ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Connecticut Constitutional Reform Association was held in New-Haven, Thursday, and the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, although some of those present on the occasion had expressed more or less dissatisfaction with them:

Whereas, More than half a century has passed since the sovereign people of this State have had an opportunity of electing delegates to a convention for the purpose of having submitted to them a Constitution; and,

Whereas, The growth and distribution of population have developed a most marked and increasing inequality in our system of representation; and,

Whereas, Experience has proved that powers justly belonging to the executive should not be conferred on the legislative department; and

Whereas, We believe that the various changes which may be deemed advisable cannot be satisfactorily made and adjusted to each other without such opportunities for conference and comparison of views as can only be afforded by a convention of delegates of the people specially chosen for that particular purpose; and

Whereas, It would be improper and unwise for the friends of constitutional reform to give their suffrages to those who will use their political power to defeat such reform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this association will only cast their votes for such candidates for members of the General Assembly, Governor, and Lieutenant Governor as are distinctly in favor of the passage of a law providing for the call of a Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That if both the political parties shall nominate candidates for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or both, unfriendly to the objects of this association, that the Executive Committee are hereby instructed, in that event, if they deem best, to call this association together for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or both, as the case may be.

Resolved, That while the members of this association have expressed certain views in reference to various changes in the Constitution, they do not require the indorsement of such views on the part of every candidate, but leaving the decision of all such questions where it necessarily belongs, to the convention and the people, they only ask of any candidate that he shall use his influence to secure the prompt passage of an act making proper provision for a Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That the friends of constitutional reform in each senatorial district, and in each town where no candidate favorable to their views is placed in nomination, be requested to nominate constitutional reform candidates.

ADVENTUROUS PROSPECTORS.

The San Francisco *Alta* publishes a brief record of one of the boldest prospecting expeditions ever undertaken. A party of five miners, who had been working on the Omineca placers, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, about latitude 56 degrees north, in British Columbia, having started, with the needful tools and a year's provisions, to prospect the region to the northward. The country was wild; they might meet hostile Indians, and they were certain to encounter a severe Winter; but with that daring spirit which has been common among the miners on the Pacific, they determined to risk everything. Without any draft animals, and with luggage that weighed more than a thousand pounds, they travelled more than fifteen hundred miles in a little more than ten months, sometimes not advancing more than five miles in a day. The greater part of the distance was made in boats, travelling down the Mackenzie and Youkon Rivers and their tributaries; but they had to make boats, canoes, rafts, and sleds, which had repeatedly to be abandoned, because of the character of the route. The sleds were necessary for travelling in the snow and the boats in the rivers. The chronicle of the expedition, which is signed by A. S. Kanzler, Fred. Hart, G. W. Finch, Samuel Wilkinson, and A. Harper, reads thus:

On the 16th day of September, 1872, a party of five of us left the Omineca mines, in British Columbia, on a prospecting trip, to examine the country northwest of British Columbia. We came down the Omineca River in a boat to Finley Branch, and down this to Peace River, and down Peace River to the Rocky Mountains Cañon, where we had to leave our boat, as it was impossible to take it through this cañon. We were delayed about two weeks, as we had to make a portage of fourteen miles with our provisions, tools, and everything we had with us. After crossing the portage, having left our boat on the other side, we made a raft, put all our goods aboard and came down Peace River to Half-way River, about twenty miles above Fort St. Johns, where we found suitable timber to build two canoes, and went up Half-way River. This was in November, and as the ice was running we swamped one of our canoes, lost part of our cargo, and eventually had to leave our canoes and make sleds, as the river froze over altogether, having a year's provisions with us, and all the tools we needed in case we found a paying prospect. We got along slow with our hand-sleds, making four trips a day, in order to move all our stuff. We traveled in this manner with hand-sleds all Winter, and when Spring came and the ice left the rivers, we found ourselves on the head waters of Nelson River, where there was plenty of timber; so we laid our sleds aside and made three canoes, and came down the river, prospecting all along for gold, but getting no prospects whatever until we arrived at the junction of Liard River. There we got a few colors to the pan, but nothing to pay for working; so we changed our canoes for a boat and came on down Liard River to Mackenzie River, and down this river to within 200 miles of the mouth, and not finding any prospects, we went up Peel River and some of its tributaries to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and recrossed the mountains over to the west side, dragging our boat with us until we came to the headwaters of Rat River, when we launched our boat once more and came on down stream until we arrived at Fort Youkon, on Youkon River, on the 25th of July, 1873. The country we traveled through shows few indications of gold or silver. In all our journey, we have not seen any quartz worth speaking of, and most of the rock is limestone, sandstone, shale and coal.

BOLD ROBBERY IN MONTREAL.

The particulars of the bold robbery of the Ville Marie Bank in Montreal, on Thursday morning last, are thus given by the *Witness* of that city: "Two well-dressed men, having all the appearance of American speculators, entered the Ville Marie Bank, on St. Lambert's Hill, about 10 o'clock this morning, just as it opened and before the clerks had got ready for business. The visitors stated that they wished to open an account with the bank, and make a deposit, and led the officials to suppose that they were heavy lumber dealers who had a quantity of timber and logs up a tributary of the Ottawa, and which they desired to bring down to the St. Lawrence. Seeing a map of the Provinces hanging inside the counter of the office, one of them asked to look at it; the request was granted, and while there he engaged the teller in conversation, who, turning from his work, proceeded to show the stranger the route his timber would have to follow down to the city. While he was thus occupied, the other visitor watched his chance, and, seeing a pile of bills and checks lying on a corner of the desk, reached his hand over the railing, seized it, and left the bank before any one noticed his movements. The pretended lumber dealer immediately after turned from the map, thanked the clerk for the information received, and, saying he would call after dinner to make the deposit, bowed himself out of the bank. A minute after the messenger was called to carry a package of $10,488 to the Merchants' Bank for deposit which had been laid out on the counter. However it was missing, and not been seen since. It contained $8,423 in bank bills, and $2,065 in checks."

RAISINS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* asserts that experiments have been carried far enough now to show that all the raisins needed for consumption in the United States can be made in California, and not inferior articles either, but equal to the very best imported. It says: "It does not even require artificial heat or costly machinery, although grapes can be converted more rapidly by an artificial process. The manufacture of raisins is about as simple as that of making dried apples. The process is perfect enough when the grapes are laid on the dry, warm ground. All the vines now in bearing, which do not produce grapes suitable for raisins, can be changed rapidly by root-grafting. Even the common Mission grape makes a good raisin, much better than the second quality of those known to commerce. Of course, raisin-making requires considerable manipulation. It is a business requiring attention to many small details. The bunches of grapes must be cut off at the right time, spread out to dry, carefully watched, turned over, assorted, packed, and finally put up in the most attractive way. But, after all, there is not more attention to details than is required in the conduct of a successful dairy. There cannot be much of a speculation about the business. Only so many grapes can be produced on an acre, and if they are of the best sorts, the amount of raisins which can be made will be known in advance. It is doubtful if up to this time the vine-growers of this State have realized their expectations of profit from their vineyards. Grapes have brought low prices. Wine cannot be made profitably except by experts. Many vineyards are remote from market. But if there be added this new resource it will make little difference as to the remoteness of the vineyard. The fruit-growers have already found a way out of their difficulties by a better process of drying fruit. The grape-growers will yet find an important outlet in the same direction."

WARD'S ISLAND BILL OF FARE.

The following is the official bill of fare just adopted by the Commissioners of Charity for the dinners at the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum:

Sunday—Roast beef, potatoes, pudding.
Monday—Irish stew.
Tuesday—Soup, boiled or roast mutton, potatoes.
Wednesday—Irish stew, pudding.
Thursday—Roast beef, potatoes.
Friday—Boiled cod-fish, potatoes.
Saturday—Soup, boiled beef, potatoes.
Bread with every meal.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The new Commissioners for the Parade-ground are to be appointed by the Supreme Court on the 20th of this month.

The Commissioner of Public Works will discharge a large number of laborers next week, the appropriation being exhausted.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen is to be held on Monday, to receive the estimates for 1874, preparatory to their adoption.

It was rumored yesterday about the City Hall that four more of the late Stokes jurors are to be indicted with J. Delos Center, but nothing official could be ascertained.

Mr. Zollickoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gas Company; Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, and other gentlemen, called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Fifty-eighth street, 2,139 patients were treated during the past month. At the German Hospital, 147 patients were treated during the month.

The funeral of Henry C. De Rham, a well-known merchant of this City, took place yesterday from St. Mark's Church, Tenth street. The funeral services were performed by Rev. J. C. Smith, of the Church of the Ascension.

Mr. Joseph Arch sailed for Europe yesterday morning, in the steam-ship Republic, of the White Star Line. Notwithstanding the early hour, a large number of working men assembled on the dock at Jersey City to bid him farewell.

The Goldenbeiter Society, an association of German journeymen gilders and workers in jewelry, gave its ninth annual ball at the Valhalla, in Orchard street, last night, which, notwithstanding the labor crisis, was fully enjoyed by all parties participating.

In the Eleventh Ward a committee has been formed to devise measures in aid of families in poor and destitute circumstances in consequence of the crisis. The committee is composed of Magnus Gross, J. S. Guttenberg, F. Bardes, G. Seedorf, and A. Feuchtwanger.

A Boston bass singer leaves for this City on the Saturday night express, sings morning and afternoon in one of our fashionable churches, and returns to Boston on the Sunday night express. He is kept in a first-class hotel in the city, has all his expenses paid, and receives $2,000 a year salary.

The United States Commissioners appointed by the Government to experiment on steam boilers met yesterday morning at No. 23 Pine street. After transacting some routine business with regard to their next meeting, at Pittsburg, on the 18th inst., they decided to continue their experiments and tests with the boilers at Sandy Hook, on Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes collected in Brooklyn during the week amount to $20,313 92.

Wm. F. Churchill was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Geo. W. Lyle, of No. 576 Bedford avenue, charged with stealing a wagon, valued at $400.

Julia Duck, aged twelve, of No. 291 Eleventh street, died yesterday from burns received on Wednesday, caused by the explosion of oil in a kerosene lamp, which she was filling.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 27 Columbia street, occupied by Geo. Patchen, on the first floor, as a junk shop, and the remaining by S. S. Whitmore, as a box factory, on the remaining floors. Loss on stock and building about $5,000; insured.

Lee avenue is to be opened from Gwinett street to Flushing avenue. At a meeting of the Board of Assessors, yesterday, it was resolved to defray the expense of the improvement by a levy of fifty per cent. of the cost upon the lots between River street and Flushing avenue; fifteen per cent. on those between Middleton and River streets, and the balance upon the rest of the district.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Richard D. Hamilton has been re-elected Receiver of Taxes in the town of West Farms.

J. De Witt Miller, of Cross River, aged sixteen, is expected to preach at the M. E. Church, Golden's Bridge, this afternoon.

A convention of Sunday-school teachers of Westchester County will be held at Rev. Dr. Todd's Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 11th and 12th inst.

The Masonic fraternity of Morrisania have taken the initiatory steps in organizing a Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, and Mr. T. W. Timpson has been selected acting President until permanent officers are elected.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County will assemble at the Court-house, White Plains, on Monday morning next, 10th inst. On Tuesday noon the Supervisors will organize as a Board of Canvassers, when the exact result of the election will be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

Small-pox is on the increase in Newark.

The Jersey City Sabbath Association will hold a public meeting on the 18th inst.

St. Patrick's R. C. Church, on Ocean avenue, Jersey City Heights, will open for services next Sunday.

A new grange was organized in Elizabeth, on Thursday, and another, on Friday, at Lyons Farms, making 16 in New-Jersey.

Alexander Birrell was sentenced to three years in State Prison by Judge Depue, in the Essex County Court, yesterday, for the murder of his brother.

The Grand Encampment of the Order of Oddfellows will meet at Trenton on Tuesday, and the Grand Lodge of the same order will meet in Trenton on Wednesday.

Prayer-meetings will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and in the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, to-morrow, for the success of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Petitions numerously signed have been presented to the Jersey City Board of Police by the temperance societies and the Jersey City Sabbath Association asking that the Sunday liquor trade be abolished.

In consequence of the financial stringency, the Jersey City *Times*, which has been published as a daily paper for nine years, has been changed to a weekly. The last number of the daily was issued yesterday.

John Beresford, of Newton, aged twelve years, was fatally injured on the Sussex Railroad, near that place, on Friday night. It is thought he jumped from the train while asleep, and fractured his skull against a rail.

The examination in the case of the Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners was continued yesterday before Supreme Court Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City. W. W. Miller and Richard D. Dodge, Surveyors, testified that the final map filed by the Commissioners was accurate enough for all purposes.

PERSONAL.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor House.

Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, was at the New-York Hotel for a short time yesterday.

Hon. Frederick F. Low, United States Minister to China, is at the Albermarle Hotel.

Col. Alexander Moore, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. George W. Hendee, M. C., of Vermont; Hon. C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y.; Hon. W. A. Moseley, of Buffalo; and Rev. Samuel Harris, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State; and Viscount and Viscountess Vilain, of Belgium, are at the Brevoort House.

John W. Young, son of Brigham Young, of Utah; Hon. Thomas H. Noland, of New-Orleans; and T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ABSENT-MINDED.

The Boston *Traveller* says that last Sunday in one of the churches of that city a steady church-going man became absorbed in some train of thought, not exactly suggested by the sermon, it is presumed, took a cigar from his pocket, put it in his mouth, folded his arms, leaned contemplatively back in his seat, and was only aroused from his reverie by the courtesy of a friend, who happened to sit near.

Another story is told by the Hartford *Courant*. It says that a gentleman of that city, who was riding in the smoking-car on a train from New-York to New-Haven, noticed that a man sitting directly in front of him gave the conductor a $2 bill to pay his fare. Some change was to be given back, but the conductor handed the passenger a roll of bills, and passed on. The man who received the money appeared no less astonished than the Hartford gentleman, and was about to follow up the conductor and return the bills, when the Hartford man suggested to him to hold on a little while, and see what the ticket-puncher would do. When the train stopped at Bridgeport, the passenger said he would step into the refreshment saloon a moment and would return, but did not make his appearance again, having perhaps forgotten, in a fit of absent-mindedness, that he had the money. This, of course, made the Hartford man feel a little queer, as he had stopped the fellow from paying back the money, though with the best intentions in the world. Very soon after the conductor and a brakeman came through the car together, and made a very careful search for something, and it is probable that the conductor still thinks he dropped the roll of bills in that or some other car, or that some rascal stole it. Instances of absence of mind rarely take this form among railroad conductors.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—C. F. Prendergast, A. Norton, Mrs. Randall, Rev. J. K. Werner wife, and two children, Dr. D. W. Donovan, G. K. Edson and wife, Mrs. B. Wasgatt, Miss Ellen Redden, P. Pusey and wife, E. J. Taylor, Mrs. Heermans, infant, child, and nurse, H. S. Higgins, Mrs. J. A. Starkweather, Mrs. E. L. Glinski, Mrs. J. L. Ripley, J. O. Whitney, Mr. Frost, Mrs. C. M. Hooey, Mrs. Davis and child, Mrs. Skinner, John G. Hayes, Mrs. McHenry, infant, and child, W. McHenry, C. McHenry, Mrs. A. Gilbert and maid, Miss Jane A. Andrews, Mrs. Maria Dalbit, C. P. Williams, H. M. Johnson, Miss K. Manahan, E. M. Randall and wife, Mrs. Zulabsky, G. M. Robertson, Rev. Isaac Guillomette, W. Root, S. S. Ray and wife, H. E. Stickney, Frank E. Tobey, C. K. Taylor, Hon. Mr. Leigh, wife, and maid, U. G. Richard, Miss Alice Whitney, F. C. McClure, wife, and son, P. Kemble Paulding, J. W. Andrews, D. A. Felt, Mrs. A. M. Hopkins, C. Salvisberg, Mrs. J. Salvisberg and two children, Mr. Thomas, T. McHenry, P. Gallagher, James M. Ford and wife, Mrs. C. Simmons, infant, and child, J. H. Hill, Fred. Allen, Edwin McKay, C. P. Hendricks.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mr. Kellogg and wife, Mr. Matthews and wife, Messrs. William, Geo., Theodore, Thomas, and I. B. Matthews, Misses Lauretta and Polonini Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Stephen Allen, Chas. J. Hall, Lewis Trager, wife, infant, and servant, Misses Lillie and Maria Jeen, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. Muir and two children and servant, M. Abrey, Chas. Horry, Ernest Horry, R. Driver, Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) J. Mooney, Mr. Donnelly, Hugh Meehan, Miss Emily Sartain, Mrs. B. F. Corlees, J. F. Duniston, wife, and child, Miss Reeve, Mrs. Foutz, Mrs. Sherwood, John Carow and wife, W. R. Gardiner and wife, Miss Emma Leigh, Luther Milligan and wife, Mr. Huggins, wife, and daughter, James G. Hamill and wife, Miss Rose Reilly, W. J. Madden, Mr. Lockhart, Rev. John C. Nobles and wife, John S. Walls, R. W. Brime, G. A. M. Mejor, A. Verlentegies, J. B. Miller, Mr. Riotti and wife.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—John Y. Descon, R. Cromwell, E. L. Albell, Rev. M. C. Sultpen, Mrs. J. M. Sultpen, Mrs. E. B. Sultpen, Master W. G. Sultpen, Isal, Jennie, and Christ Sultpen, Master Morris Sultpen, Philip Evoy, Mrs. W. J. King, Mrs. V. Grest, Miss Anna Michaelis, Mr. Meyers, Mrs. Phillips, Geo. T. Mitchell and lady, Wm. McGinnis, M. Ryan, Jas. Hughes, Thomas Jones, Jas. Askin, P. Mangin, L. Meagher, A. W. Foster, E. Johnson, Jas. Fitz Harris, J. O'Brien, A. Campbell, Jno. Christopher, Thos. Gavriel, Geo. Cramwell, James Anderson, M. McPutyer, Frank White, Leslie Willer, Aug. Bruick, R. Peters, H. Peters, P. Urallaidy, J. Harp.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—A. B. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Trenaman, Mrs. L. T. Meeker, Miss E. L. Parson, Miss M. Creagh, E. Sissa, E. Sissa, Jr., Mrs. Salmon, child, and infant, Mrs. Platte and three children, Mr. Berhoult, J. Marcier, Mme. Marcier, Mrs. W. C. Lee, Chas. H. Lee, infant, and nurse, R. W. Johnson, Thos. Bousefield, Jos. Arch, Arthur Clayden, L. W. Boynton, A. W. Boynton, C. F. Harrington, Mrs. Harrington and son, Albert Thompson and daughter, F. E. Thompson, John Landesman, Capt. Samuel Duder, Henry W. Feuner, Lieut. Geo. McDermott, Edward Sandford, Mrs. M. Chaine, Miss Chaine, Miss Fanny Chaine.

In steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—J. G. Davis, John Loader and wife, James V. Slattery, C. A. Coffin, Miss Mary Kelly, W. H. Kirkland, E. S. Vidal, Mrs. Desplaine, Miss Desplaine, Mrs. Martha Lathlean, Miss Kate Lathlean, Miss Sarah Lathlean, J. W. Mainprice and wife, W. Arnott, John Lawrence and servant, Claude D. Myers, A. E. Simons, Capt. George Waite.

In steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—William B. Brown, Dr. Charles Brown, Wm. Robinson, Thomas B. King, Thomas E. Ryan, Rev. Wm. Fiedner, Alex. J. Dobbie, James J. Hart, William De Morris, George Lamb and lady, Miss Mary E. Purcell, M. J. Clifford, James Fraser and lady and child, G. Les Georges.

In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Taylor's maidservant, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and two children, Miss Ball, J. M. Spencer, Thos. Barker, Mrs. Grayhurst and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Robert Proctor, John D. Anderson, Mrs. Baillie, F. Whitney, G. F. Williams.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Savanilla and Kingston.—F. Lanzabal, J. Solomons and wife, M. Govin and wife, Egbert Dennss, Antonio Joares, D. T. Nathan, C. R. Querelta, M. Bory and wife, T. H. Marlton, J. Underwood, F. Arango, G. Mannings, W. S. Barron, Mrs. Quesada.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Capt. S. H. Cotter, Frank Cotter, A. S. Whitcomb, W. L. Palmer, J. F. Dalton, L. Levy, and five steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:39 | Sun sets......4:49 | Moon sets..9:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:05 | Gov. Island..11:54 | Hell Gate..1:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Schmidt, (Ger.,) Dannemann, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Mackey, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, H. Mallory & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Charles Chamberlain, Baker, New-Orleans, Master; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Amanda, Winants, Quinn, Key West, Coast Wrecking Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, James Hand; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Grandee, (new,) Jacobs, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Laurens, Snow, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; N. B. Palmer, Scott, Liverpool, Pendergrast Bros. & Co.

Barks Zia G., (Ital.,) Emmanuel, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Guiseppa Oneta, (Ital.,) Fortenti, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Emelia, (Ital.,) Doden, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Homeward Bound, Putnam, Havre, Fr., Carver & Barnes.

Brigs Sophia, (Br.,) Stuart, Adra, Spain, Boyd & Hincken; Industry, (Br.,) Clark, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Raven, Nash, Matanzas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah Cornell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., Simpson & Shaw; Thetis, Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schrs. R. T. Clark, Bellows, Corpus Christi, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Hosmer, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Guy R. Phelps, Welton, Savannah, Ga., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Porter, Savanilla Oct. 25, Kingston 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras, and since strong N. E. gales and thick weather.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Philadelphia 24 hours, in ballast to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. Nov. 7, 2:30 P. M., Absecom bearing N. W., passed schr. Lilly, bound N.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 7, lat. 38, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Ship Templar, (of Boston,) Fessenden, Manila May 24, with mdse. to order; vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Anjier July 13, and Cape of Good Hope Aug. 27; was 15 ds. off the Cape, with heavy weather; had light S. E. and no N. E. trades.

Bark Kings County, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McClelland, Rotterdam, Oct. 1, via Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., in ballast to master. Has had N. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Veteran, Cachart, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with 580 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. and N. gales the entire passage.

Bark Tamora, (of Picton, N. S.,) McKenzie, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Bark Lord Clarendon, (of Cape Town,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres Sept. 7, and Montevideo 13th, with hides and wool to Joseph Morrell.

Bark Vero F., (Ital.,) Giocomo, Liverpool 65 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Barbados,) Randoff, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Gustava, (Ital.,) Trapani, Havre 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kingdom of Italy, (of London,) Shearer, Singapore July 19, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Wigwam, Field, Charleston 9 ds., with yellow pine to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Is bound for Bridgeport.

Schr. Addie & Nellie, (Br.,) Cameron, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lath to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Newport, Miller, of and 9 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Charles Hellier, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Bark Antonietta C., (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. M. J. Adams, Gilchrist, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Pawtucket.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Gates, Peterson, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to order.

Schr. Col. Eddy, McBean, Bowdoinham, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Watchman, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. M. A. Harmon, Johnson, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Jarvis, Providence.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Davidson, Selleck, Providence.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Pedrick, Somerset for Rondout.

Schr. Chase, Peak, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. A. Heaton, Smith, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Bristol, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie, Bulger, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Mary Anna, Ross, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Racine, Eldridge, Dartmouth.

Schr. Calista, Babb, Vinalhaven, with stone to Kingsland & Kenny.

Schr. Buckeye, Leggett, Newport.

Schr. Lamartine, Mallor, New-Bedford.

Schr. Winslow Morse, Oliver, Bath, with lumber to Wm. Marton.

Schr. Nathan Cleaves, Atwood, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Teel, Boston, for Wilmington.

Schr. Galota, Gammett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Clark, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Francis, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Marcaibo, Hendley, Portland, with lumber to J. Moore.

Schr. Wm. McLoon, Rogers, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Bridgeport.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Cox, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abbie, King, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lilly Cole, Charleston 10 ds., with railroad ties to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann, Blake, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Thomas, Saco, with heading to W. H. Burke.

Schr. Bedabedec, Knowlton, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Carrie Jones, Jameson, Fox Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Gardner, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Boos, Halsey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Lubec,) Garrison, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

BELOW—Bark Antonietta, (Aust.,) Stepanovich, Grimsby Sept. 26th, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; City of Chester, Batavia, Republic, and Greece, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Claribel, for Hayti, &c.; George W. Clyde, for Galveston; General Meade and George Washington, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion and Isaac Bell, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; ship O. Thyen, for London; bark Sarah B. Hale, for St. Johns, P. R.; brigs Sophie, for Adria; Rosario, for Pernambuco; Favorite, for Barbados; Hiram Abiff, for Havana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Arr. bark Jane Lamb, from ——.

Sld. steamer Ariel, for Liverpool; bark D. McNutt, for Liverpool; steamers Manhattan and James Adger, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 8.—Passed out—Bark Winifred, for Rio; brig Alice, for Pernambuco.

Sld. Bark Emma C. Litchfield, brigs Mayfield, Red Roso, and Fearless, for New-York; and a fleet of coasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Arr. below two schrs., names unknown. Cld. schrs. W. R. Berbee, for Baltimore, and Jonas Smith, and R. M. Brookings, for Jacksonville. Sld. steam-ships Huntville and San Jacinto, for New-York; America, for Baltimore; Wyoming and Zodiac, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 6.—Arr. schrs. Z. Steelman, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; Fisher, do., for Kingston; Thomas Watt, Baltimore, for Neponset.

Sld. schr. Walter C. Hall.

7th—Arr. schrs. Union, Hoboken, for Boston; T. P. Abell, Port Johnson, for Salem; Deborah Jones, do., for Saco; Charles Bell, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.; Harp, Bangor, for Wood's Hole.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Templar, June 28, in Macassar Straits, spoke whaling bark A. R. Tucker, (of New-Bedford,) all well, with 300 bbls. sperm-oil; Aug. 25, off Cape Agulhas, spoke ship Noack, (Br.,) 67 ds. from Moulmein, for Cork; Sept. 7, lat. 35 25 S., lon. 4 E., spoke bark Rapid, (Russ.,) 63 ds. from Bombay, for Bremen; Oct. 28, lat. 25 24 N., lon. 60 35 W., spoke schr. John Douglas, (of Bucksport,) standing to the S.

By bark Lord Clarendon—Oct. 23, lat. 23 48, lon. 57, spoke schr. Only Son, from Philadelphia, for Barbados, 23 ds. out.

By bark Kingdom of Italy—Oct. 24, lat. 21 26, lon. 58, spoke bark J. F. Mann, (Ger.,) from Port Said, for Bedford, 100 ds. out, short of water, and supplied her.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Macaulay, from Boston Oct. 28, and Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York Oct. 29, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 8 o'clock last evening and the latter at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BRISTOL, Nov. 8.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Lapland, Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8.—Sld. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, for New-York.

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 6.—Sld. steam-ship Peter Jebsen, Wulff, for New-York.

REDUCTION.
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
English Body Brussels, $1 50 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard.
English Ingrains, 50 cents per yard.
NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY AND NO. 221 6TH AV.

★No. 652 Broadway.★
WEDDING PRESENTS
and HOLIDAY GOODS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Offer at a GREAT DISCOUNT
their entire stock of
GOLD JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
and FANCY GOODS.
★No. 652 Broadway.★

GAS FIXTURES
NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL TRADE, IN
Glass, Gilt or Bronze,
AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
Consisting of every grade, from the most elaborate to the most ordinary, at such reductions in price from their actual value as will insure their immediate sale.
MIRRORS, LAMBREQUINS, DECORATIONS
A SPECIALTY.
HUNGARIAN LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
Pure White, at $1 per pound, formerly sold at $1 50.
Our object is to reduce our stock to such an extent that we may be enabled to continue manufacturing throughout the coming Winter.
PRINCIPAL WAREROOMS,
Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston.
Up-town Store, No. 1,028 3d av., corner of 61st st.
Factories, Nos. 388, 390 and 392 West Houston st.

BLANKETS,
From the late panic auctions and direct from the agents, at
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Fine white Blankets at $2 50, $3 50, $4 per pair, worth from $4 to $6.
1,000 pairs of dark blue and brown Blankets, $1 75 to $3 50 per pair.
2,000 pairs of fine white Blankets, a little imperfect, at half price.
BED COMFORTABLES,
Warranted to be filled with fine white cotton and beautifully quilted, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and up.
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
from auction, very cheap.
Splendid 8-4 Sheeting, only 28c. per yard.
Marseilles Quilts, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and up.
KOCH'S,
Carmine and Bleecker sts.
6th av. and Bleecker st. cars pass the store.

THE SISTERS OF THE STRANGER ARE now holding their fair at the chapel of Church of Strangers, Greene st., near Waverley place. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. every day. Take Broadway stages or cars.

H. B. Claflin & Co.
Important to the Dry Goods Trade.
SPECIAL SALE,
Commencing Tuesday Morning,
NOV. 11, 1873.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, amounting to
SIX MILLION DOLLARS,
At such reduction from present values as will insure the sale of their entire stock within thirty days.
Great sacrifice will be made, but during this special sale the term of credit will be strictly thirty days, with proper discount for prompt cash.

FURNITURE.
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES, SELECTED IN PARIS AND VIENNA BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES IN BEAUTIFUL TINTS.
657 & 659 Broadway.

CARD.
We beg leave to inform the public that in order the better to maintain intact the organization of our factory force for the coming Winter, we offer our [illegible] stock of
FINE CARRIAGES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
during the continuance of the present crisis, adopting this method of PUBLICLY DECLARING A STRICT UNIFORMITY OF REDUCED PRICES TO ALL in preference to competing with our competitors in offering PRIVATE INDUCEMENTS, where full prices cannot be obtained.
J. B. Brewster & Co.,
COACH BUILDERS,
No. 145 East 25th st. Ware-rooms,
5th av., corner 27th st.

JAS. G. DARLING, Pres't. A. P. [illegible], Sec'y.
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE CO., OF NEWARK, N. J.
Cash Capital [illegible]
HON. ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't. [illegible], Vice Pres't.
NORTH-WESTERN
NATIONAL INS. CO., OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Cash Capital paid up [illegible]
Total Assets, June 30, 1873 [illegible]
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
Successor to Schultz & Warker,
No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. and Union square.
Mineral Spring Waters,
Examined and Endorsed,
since 1862, by the leading [illegible]
C-P MS
KURTZ [illegible]